



**A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades  
and of  
British Pharmacists throughout the Empire.**

ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades of the British Empire. It is adopted as an official journal by seventeen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and the West Indies, and its paid-in-advance circulation in Great Britain and all Countries having business relations with the British Empire is intrinsically and numerically unique.

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**EDUCATIONAL NUMBER.**

THE annual Educational Number of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will be published

ON AUGUST 13.

It will deal with the curricula and examinations required for qualifications in pharmacy, medicine, dentistry, veterinary surgery and science. It will contain much useful information, and the number will have an extra circulation to institutions which buy chemicals, drugs, scientific apparatus, and educational works. There are only a few days left for advertisers to forward their requirements for space. Do not miss an opportunity of being represented in so useful a reference number. Write at once to the Publisher, 42 Cannon Street, London. E.C.

**Summary of this Issue.**

The more notable items only are dealt with.

**Articles and Communications.**

Tyrian purple is dibromindigo (p. 50).

Parliament adjourned on Wednesday until November 15 (p. 50).

"Chemist-Optician" expresses the opinion that where wholesalers execute jobbing orders expeditiously the retailer has the best of the bargain (p. 50).

"Xrayser II." makes observations regarding the C. & D. Summer Number, the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and the final Federation meeting (p. 47).

The standards for drugs and foods which will probably soon be universally adopted in Australia, and are consequently of importance to manufacturers and exporters, are given on pp. 54 and 55.

The correspondence this week includes letters on the proposed Dental Bill, chemists' hours, the National Union of Assistant Pharmacists, the soda-water trade, and the marking of clinical thermometers.

We give some notes on the concluding proceedings at the Cambridge meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference. Some interesting photographs by Mr. Cleworth are also included (pp. 52 and 53).

The London County Council propose to issue a circular which advises parents of children that spectacles "should never be obtained from an optician" unless the glasses have been prescribed by a doctor (p. 49).

The annual output of scientific instruments in the United Kingdom is estimated, in the Census of Production, at 2,284,000. The items include artificial teeth, surgical instruments and dressings, photographic apparatus, and spectacles (p. 48).

There is an exhibition of old medical books and manuscripts at the British Museum, which pharmacists who are in the neighbourhood should make a point of visiting. "Xrayser II." mentions some of the books that are on show, and embodies in his notes an interesting prescription-problem regarding which suggestions are invited (p. 47).

**The Week's News.**

The King and Queen visited the London Hospital last week (p. 35).

The French Association for the Advancement of Sciences is in session this week (p. 37).

The names of the successful candidates at the recent examination for apothecaries' assistants are given on p. 34.

Alterations in prices in the drug-department of the Civil Service Supply Association, Ltd., are enumerated on p. 35.

The Institute of Chemistry examinations were held in July. The names of the successful candidates are given on p. 34.

Mr. Oscar Guttmann, the well-known expert on explosives, has been killed in a motor accident in Brussels. He was visiting that city as a juror in the British Section (p. 45).

Mr. Fordham has decided that "golden syrup" is a refined treacle. A defendant who sold a product containing 37 per cent. of glucose has been fined at the West London Police Court (p. 39).

The Scottish Board of Examiners has been asked to consider the question of pupilage in regard to the proposed institution of a curriculum by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. The English Board's report presented an ideal but unworkable scheme (p. 42).

An Irish apothecary's assistant who wishes to sit for the Licence examination has obtained a conditional order of *mandamus* in the Dublin High Court requiring the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland to accept an apothecary's certificate of apprenticeship (p. 39).

Our Paris correspondent gives a graphic account of the vigorous steps taken by the chemists' assistants in Paris to enforce a nine o'clock closing hour. The steps which led up to the demonstration have been traced in previous issues of this journal (p. 37).

**Trade and Market Matters.**

A holiday tone has prevailed on the markets, and the few price-alterations to note include a further reduction of 5d. per oz. in codeine and salts; atropine, hydroquinone, methyl sulphonal, and turpentine have also moved in buyers' favour. Products which have more or less appreciated include acetic acid, ammonia sulphate, carnauba wax, coconut oil, copper sulphate, and potash permanganate (p. 57).

B

## English and Welsh News.

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor:  
please mark the items.

### Brevities.

The Hendon District Council have passed plans for Messrs. Carl Zeiss for the erection of an optical factory at Mill Hill.

Tri-nitro-toluol has, by an Order in Council, been exempted from being deemed an explosive substance when in process of manufacture and when kept or sold.

The annual meeting of the British Medical Association in 1911 is to be held in Birmingham. Professor Robert Saundby was appointed President-elect at the adjourned annual general meeting held on July 26.

At Newton (Lancs) on July 28, the medicated-wine licence attached to the business at 66 High Street, Golborne, near Wigan, carried on by Mr. Frank Harpin, was transferred to Mr. Thomas Arthur Hesketh.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries on July 29 issued a circular regarding the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Yorkshire, modifying the stringency of the first order. The Board state that there is a strong hope that the disease centre which has been discovered is the only one existing in the country.

At the hearing of a charge of murder at Slough against William Broome, it came out in evidence that prisoner's face was badly scratched on the night of the murder, and Mr. E. A. Idris Phillips, Oxford Street, London, W., deposed that he supplied prisoner with a bottle of lotion and some cottonwool on the day after the murder.

Mr. J. H. Smith, Ph.C., 9 Bridge Street, Newark, was very successful in the Hunter Class at the Clumber Show on August 1, carrying off first prizes with the brood mare Gipsy and his foal Gipsy King. In Class 20 (hunters) for mares or geldings he was placed third with Lady Farndon, and he was also reserve for the Champion Cup given for the best hunter animal.

At the last meeting of the West Ham Town Council the Legal Committee reported having received a memorial from the West Ham Association of Pharmacists with reference to the fees to chemists attending coroners' inquests. The memorial asked the Council to consider the desirability of increasing the fee. The Committee expressed regret that they are unable to take any action in the matter.

The General Post Office announce that the rates of postage on parcels from the United Kingdom for the States of Kelantan, Kedah, and Perlis, in the Malay Peninsula, have been reduced, and are now as follows: Long sea route, for a parcel not exceeding 3 lb. in weight, 1s.; exceeding 3 lb. but not exceeding 7 lb., 2s.; exceeding 7 lb. but not exceeding 11 lb., 3s.; overland route, 1s. more in each case.

### Warning.

Mr. Francis Wilde, 100 Brompton Road, London, S.W., asks us to warn fellow-chemists that a man is going round London ordering large bottles of a silvering preparation. The man gives a wrong address and does not call for the article ordered, and the manufacturers refuse to take back the goods.

### Contracts.

The Dover Town Council have accepted the tender of Mr. A. H. Cartwright, Dover, for chemists' goods for a year, at 207*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*

The Salford Board of Guardians have accepted the tender of Mayer & Meltzer, 71 Great Portland Street, London, W., for surgical instruments for the operating theatre, at 232*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

The Merthyr Tydfil Town Council have accepted the tenders of Mr. V. A. Wills, of Merthyr, and Mr. R. R. Davis, of Merthyr, for surgical instruments for the new hospital pavilion at Mardy.

### Institute of Chemistry.

Fifty-nine candidates presented themselves for the examinations in July of the Institute of Chemistry. The following seventeen candidates passed the Intermediate examination: Messrs. D. L. Allan, S. W. Bridge, G. M. Carruthers, D. S. Dawson, B.Sc., F. E. Day, B.Sc., G. J. Eastburn, W. J. S. Eastburn, H. D. Elkington, Maud

Gazdar, B.Sc., D. Hamilton, G. Hamilton, W. P. Harmsworth, W. Jewell, R. W. Pope, S. P. Schotz, J. Sorley, J. C. White. For the Final Associateship examination, one candidate (Mr. C. S. Grace, B.Sc.) passed in mineral chemistry, and another (Mr. W. A. Riley) in metallurgical chemistry. In organic chemistry ten candidates were successful: Messrs. F. L. Bassett, B.Sc., F. Challenger, B.Sc., F. A. F. Crawford, B.A., E. G. Davis, W. Dickson, J. R. Nicholls, G. C. Petrie, E. F. Pollock, T. Schwarz, T. A. Simmons, B.Sc.; while the following candidates passed in the chemistry of food and drugs, etc.: Messrs. H. M. Harvey, D. Henville, F. E. Laughton, H. R. Lyell, W. M. Paulley, B.A., P. L. J. Smith, M.A., R. W. Warwick. One candidate (J. B. Solomon, A.R.S.M., A.R.C.S.) passed a Final (A.I.C.) examination in general chemistry, and another (Mr. Colin C. Frye) a special examination for the Fellowship; and one Fellow (G. W. Monier-Williams, B.A., Ph.D., F.I.C.) passed in the chemistry of food and drugs, etc.

### Society of Apothecaries of London.

The following candidates at the July examination were granted the certificate of qualification to act as an assistant to an apothecary in compounding and dispensing medicines:

Adams, A.	Deane, H. G.	Page, M.
Amberry-Smith, E. M.	Ebden, M.	Parker-Jervis, G. W.
Arnold, C.	Gostling, M. E.	Ramsden, M. C.
Aslett, R. A.	Harding, A. M. R.	Rowley, H.
Bailey, K.	Harrison, M. E.	Sanders, E.
Barker, E. H. M.	Jacob, E. M.	Shapley, E. G. N.
Barker, H. D.	Johnson, E. M.	Sharpe, S. C. A.
Barlow, C. E.	Jones, D. M.	Shaw, F. W.
Bird, A. M.	Lach-Szyrma, L. E.	Shoemsmith, O. M.
Boulton, G. T. J.	Margrave, C.	Steele, F. M.
Bourke, O. M.	Martin, P.	Thomas, R. C.
Bourne, C. B.	Mawle, E. C.	Walker, D. G.
Childs, W. M.	Morgan, M.	Walsh, E. A.
Crook, C. I.	Murrow, F. A.	Wedderpoon, J.
Dallow, E. E.	New, P. E.	Wilcox, K. M.
Dawson, D. L.	Nield, F. M.	Williams, Mabel

### Analysts' Reports.

In Lambeth the following samples were analysed and found to be genuine: Cream of tartar 1, tartaric acid 1, olive oil 3, vinegar 7.

The public analyst for the County of Durham reports that the only samples of drugs found to be adulterated were sweet nitre and ground mace.

In Berkshire last quarter samples of glycerin, compound liquorice powder, and citrate of magnesia were examined by the public analyst and found to be satisfactory in quality.

In the North Riding of Yorks last quarter the samples analysed included 4 of olive oil and 1 each of cream of tartar and tartaric acid. All were certified to be genuine and of good quality.

Among 1,339 samples examined during the past quarter by the Bristol public analyst were the following drugs: Ammoniated tincture of quinine, 2; olive oil, 2; carbonate of magnesia, 2; precipitated chalk, 2; glycerin, 1; and ground ginger, 1. All the drug samples were genuine.

The county analyst for Lancaster has examined during the past quarter the following among other samples: Lemonade powder 1, olive oil 1, vinegar 8, baking powder 3, cod-liver oil 2, compound liquorice powder 3, tincture of rhubarb 1, carbonate of magnesia 1, aperient salts 1. He reports that all were genuine.

The Warwickshire analyst reports that 3 samples of Seidlitz powders, 2 each of glycerin and flowers of sulphur, and 1 each of ground ginger, sweet nitre, Friar's balsam, tincture of rhubarb, camphorated oil, and compound liquorice-powder, examined during the past quarter, were all genuine.

The samples analysed in Staffordshire last quarter included saffron, camphorated oil, ginger, olive oil, and tartaric acid. All were genuine with the exception of two samples of saffron. All the nine samples taken were botanically correct, but two were weighted, one with 8.30 per cent. of potassium nitrate and 4.75 per cent. of sodium borate, and the other with 5.10 per cent. of magnesium sulphate and 5.65 per cent. of sodium borate.

The quarterly report of the Birmingham Public Analyst (Mr. J. F. Liverseege, F.I.C., Ph.C.) refers to a

prescription ordering one part of yellow mercuric-oxide ointment to be mixed with three parts of vaseline. It states that the prescription was wrongly dispensed, the mixture containing only half the proper quantity of mercuric oxide. Another sample of the mixed ointment prepared by the same chemist was found to be genuine. Mr. Liver-sege also refers to analyses made of infants' foods, and says that the claims made on some of the labels are in striking contrast to the composition of the samples. One label, which gave the warning "Avoid foods composed of starch only," was applied to a food which contained over 80 per cent. of starch. Another was said to be "prepared upon chemical and physiological principles, and rich in those phosphatic and nitrogenous constituents so necessary for the formation of flesh and bone and the maintenance of bodily health and vigour." As a matter of fact the food was about as "rich in phosphatic and nitrogenous constituents" as ordinary wheat-flour.

#### Commercial Travellers' Conference.

The annual Conference of the United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' Association, which was postponed at Whitsuntide owing to the death of King Edward, was opened on July 30 at Hull by a smoking concert at the Grosvenor Hotel. On August 1 the new President, Mr. T. R. Ferens, M.P., East Hull, was elected. The report of the Executive Council announced the formation of new branches at Blackpool, Glasgow, Prestwich, and Rotherham. A large number of resolutions were submitted and adopted dealing with pension and benevolent schemes and railway matters. Demands are made for sleeping accommodation for third-class passengers for 1,000 miles, first-class season tickets at 5*l.* 5*s.*, and a further weight allowance on third-class tickets. There are also resolutions calling for direct Parliamentary representation, opposing radius agreements, the reduction of inland telegrams from 6*d.* to 3*d.*, and the employment of British commercial travellers (if qualified) as consuls in foreign countries, and facilities for voting at a General Election when travellers are from home. Various social functions were also held.

#### St. Vincent Association.

The annual dinner of this Association was held at the Café Monico, Regent's Street, London, W., on July 28. Mr. George Back (founder) was in the chair, and there were present over one hundred members and friends of the Association. The spur tables were presided over by Mr. W. Daniel (Treasurer), Mr. Sydney Jamieson (Vice-President), Mr. J. R. Bailey (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. G. H. Zeal. A few toasts were drunk, and then followed the annual smoking-concert, over which Mr. Lionel Cooper (President) presided. Before the conclusion of the concert Mr. Back proposed the toast of "The Medical Profession," to which Dr. Beddoes and Dr. Dutton replied.

#### Sheffield Notes.

A team representing the Nottingham Chemists' Golf Club visited Sheffield on July 25, and had a full day's play with the members of the Sheffield Chemists' Club on the Sandgate Links. The home players were again victorious, and after the game entertained their visitors at the Grand Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Eardley, 14 Broomhall Road, Sheffield, celebrated their silver wedding on July 30. They received from their many friends in the city and neighbourhood numerous congratulatory messages. One of the most pleasing manifestations of esteem was the presentation of a pair of silver candlesticks from the staff at the Glossop Road and other establishments, including the factory. Mr. and Mrs. Eardley took a party of about sixteen friends for a motor run in South Derbyshire.

#### Liverpool Notes.

The Dental Association is holding a dental exhibition at Liverpool University.

Boots, Ltd., have opened a new branch at 79 Wavertree Road. They have also taken over premises at 383 Smithdown Road, formerly occupied by a milliner, and will open there shortly.

#### Police-court Cases.

At Hull on July 29, Robert Pangbourne, employed by William Pearson, Ltd., disinfectant manufacturers, Stone-

ferry, Hull, was sentenced to eight months' hard labour for embezzling 4*l*. Prisoner absconded to London after cashing one of the company's cheques at the bank.

At Warrington Police Court on July 27, John Crisp, George Harris, Barbara Harris, and Fred Clarke were committed for trial, Crisp upon a charge of receiving goods unlawfully obtained, and the other prisoners with obtaining goods by false pretences. (*C. & D.*, July 30, p. 135.)

#### Store-prices.

The members' circular of the Civil Service Supply Association, Ltd., for August devotes two pages to the drug department. Prominence is given on the first page to C.S.S.A. cold cream at 8*d.* per 1½-oz. pot, perfumed bath-salt at 11*d.* per bot., pot pourri at 10*d.* per wooden box, disinfectant at 8*d.* per 20-oz. bot., and toilet vinegar at 8½*d.* and 1*s.* 4*d.* per bot. Summer salines and beverages, seltzogenes and sparklet syphons occupy the next page, which also includes additions and alterations. The *additions* include Antineurasthin, 2*s.* 1½*d.* and 4*s.* 3*d.* per box ; Atkinson's Eomia shaving soap, 4½*d.* per cake ; C.S.S.A. citrate of magnesia, small holiday bottle, 5*d.* ; C.S.S.A. witch-hazel foam, 5*d.* per opaline vase ; Lysol, 8-oz. bot. 1*s.*, 16 oz. 1*s.* 9*d.*, 32 oz. 3*s.* Advances are recorded for Mead's adhesive tape plasters, 10-yd. spools, ½ in. 1*s.* 5½*d.*, 1 in. 1*s.* 10½*d.*, 1½ in. 2*s.* 6*d.*, 2 in. 2*s.* 11*d.* ; Massolettes, per box, 2*s.* 8*d.* ; Colgate's violet tale, per tin, 10*d.* Prices reduced are Plantol, per tab. 4*d.*, per box 11½*d.* ; Himrod's asthma-cure, 2*s.* 6½*d.* per box.

#### The London Hospital.

On July 30 King George and Queen Mary paid a visit to the London Hospital, Whitechapel, E., and were received by the Hon. Sydney Holland, Chairman of the hospital, Mr. J. H. Buxton, and Sir Frederick Treves. Mr. Holland presented Mr. Eve, senior surgeon, and Dr. Warner, senior physician, and also Mr. E. W. Morris, the Secretary of the hospital, whom, however, as the King remarked, his Majesty had met twice before. Some time ago Mr. Morris won a prize, given by Sir Edgar Speyer, for an essay on the best method of managing a hospital, and the prize was handed to him by his present Majesty. The King also recalled the other occasion of his meeting Mr. Morris. There had been in some newspaper allegations that women out-patients were not treated at the London Hospital with the respect to which their sex entitled them. The King, then Prince of Wales, privately visited the out-patients' department under the guidance of Mr. Morris and Sir Frederick Treves, and, these two gentlemen only being aware of his presence, sat among the students and saw for himself how the women were treated by the doctors. He afterwards declared that he was quite satisfied on that occasion that the women out-patients were treated with all respect and delicacy. Mr. Morris was formerly pharmacist to the hospital.

#### Book-auction.

At Sotheby's last week several interesting old books were sold. John Parkinson's "Theatrum Botanicum," 1640, the woodcuts hand-coloured, but without title, leather binding, with clasps, sold for 1*l.* 5*s.* Gerard's "Herball or Generall Historie of Plantes," enlarged and amended by Thomas Johnson, original calf, 1633, together with Sandys' "Travels," 1673, were disposed of for 2*l.* 6*s.* ; Salmon's "Pharmacopoeia Londinensis," 1685, 12*s.* ; W. Baxter's "British Phanerogamous Botany," 6 vols., coloured plates, half-morocco, gilt edges (Oxford, 1834-43), 1*l.* 18*s.* ; Wm. Langham's "The Garden of Health," 1633, 1*l.* 12*s.* ; Glauber's "A Description of New Philosophical Furnaces . . . with a description of the Tincture of Gold, etc.," 1651, 1*l.* 6*s.* ; J. Partridge's translation of Mynsicht's "Armamentarium," 1682, with "The Queens Closet Opened : Incomparable Secrets in Physick, Chirurgery, Preserving, Candyng, and Cookery," 1655, fetched 2*l.* 12*s.* ; Hartman's "Choice Collection of Rare Chymical Secrets," 1682, Culpeper's "Ph. Lond." 1659, and Sennertus' "Fundamentals of the whole Art both of Physick and Chirurgery," 1656, with seven others, 2*l.* 2*s.* ; Thorpe's "Dictionary of Applied Chemistry," 3 vols., 1891-3, with 6 vols. Brande's "Manual of Chemistry," 1848, 3*l.* 1*s.*

**Cricket.**

Leicester Pharmacy Athletic Club.—At the Old County ground, Leicester, on July 14, the above club defeated the Leicester Tradesmen, the scores being : L.P.A.C., 215 for 9 wickets; Tradesmen, 93.—On July 21 the return match with the Leicester Education Office was played, the Educationists, by scoring 91 to the Pharmacists' 80, repeating their victory in the first encounter.—On the Victoria Park ground, on July 28, the Leicester Thursday put a strong team in the field against the Pharmacy Club. The latter batted first and eventually compiled a total of 108 runs, of which Chell made 56. The Thursday were dismissed for 86 runs, only one batsman being able to cope with the bowling, and by dint of hard hitting scoring 52. Chell took 3 wickets for 9, and Chaloner 4 for 29.

**Irish News.**

When sending Newspapers containing Trade news to the Editor please mark the items.

**Brevities.**

Mr. R. A. Austin, Ph.C., Londonderry, has passed the first Professional examination of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians in Ireland.

Mr. J. P. English, Ph.C., Main Street, Castlerea, has passed the second Professional examination of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons in Ireland.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction has just approved of the appointment of Mr. J. Harold Totton, B.A., B.Sc., F.I.C., to be official Agricultural Analyst for the County Borough of Belfast under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906.

At a meeting of the Antrim County Council at Belfast, on August 2, Mr. R. F. Blake, F.I.C., F.C.S., Belfast, was appointed County Analyst under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and also analyst under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906, in place of the late Robert Barklie.

Messrs. Sumner & Co., Liverpool, contractors for medical appliances to the Granard Union, have written to that Board differing from the Medical Officer's opinion of a stethoscope which the contractors supplied. The instrument, write Messrs. Sumner, has been passed by the Local Government Board as being of the quality and manufacture desired, and the firm have sent out hundreds of this pattern. The Guardians decided to refer the matter to the Local Government Board.

At the annual speech-day of the Portora Royal School, Enniskillen, the distribution of prizes was followed by athletic sports. Among the successful contestants was Master Wilfred Wells, son of Mr. William F. Wells, ex-President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. Master Wells won first prize in the junior quarter mile, first prize in the 200 yards (junior), second prize in the 100 yards (junior), second prize in the junior hurdle race, first prize for high jump (junior), and the junior championship of the school.

**The Royal College of Surgeons.**

A memorial has been presented to the Chief Secretary for Ireland on behalf of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. In this memorial it is pointed out that, while every other school of medicine in Ireland now receives through its governing body financial support from Parliament, the school of the college receives no such support, and has to depend upon its earnings and upon the very limited contributions which the Council is able to give it out of the straitened college funds. Attention is called to the fact that the Royal College of Surgeons, with its school, must be regarded as of University standing, as, in conjunction with the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland, it demands a preliminary training in arts not less complete than that required from their students of medicine by the modern Universities, and the standard of the professional examination is not lower.

**Scots News.**

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**Brevities.**

At the recent Elgin Golf Competition for gentlemen over fifty, Mr. Robert Thomson, chemist and druggist, Elgin, carried off the first prize.

Treasurer Thomas Yule, chemist and druggist, High Street, Cowdenbeath, has been appointed to a vacant Bailiwick by the local Town Council.

Lanark chemists are expecting a share of the increased business during the aviation meeting next week, and some have overhauled their stock of surgical dressings in readiness for accidents.

Mr. Alexander Catto, chemist and druggist, Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, has granted a trust-deed on behalf of his creditors. Messrs. Scorgie & Cameron, solicitors, 25 Union Street, Aberdeen, are agents for the trustee.

**Edinburgh.**

The pharmacies in the Newington district are all looking remarkably attractive at present, as nearly all seem to have been repainted and decorated recently.

The proprietors of two or three of the suburban shops appear to be going in for sidelines strongly. The window of one pharmacy near the seaside is completely filled with purses and ladies' bags this week.

**Glasgow.**

Messrs. Cowan & Co., makers of Cowan's vaccination shield, have been paying out the holiday fund to their workers. This amounted to over 50*l.*, and the money is much appreciated at this time of the year. Messrs. Cowan instituted the fund six years ago.

Several local chemists have been making inquiries regarding the sale of Panopepton without a wine-licence, and the Excise authorities have informed them that this article can only be sold by persons having a licence. As a way out of the difficulty it has been suggested that prescriptions might be written for Panopepton by medical practitioners.

The spirit of commercialism is an inherent quality of the Glasgow citizen. The other day a ten-year-old boy boldly marched into a Glasgow pharmacy with the remark : "Ma uncle sent ma doon wi this thing tae see hoo much ye'll gies for it. It wis used fa a sare eye." The thing was a leech, returned from active service. The smiling chemist took it as a good joke, but the youngster did not.

**Supply of Parish Medicines.**

At a meeting of Bothwell Parish Council the Clerk submitted a letter from Mr. Ralph Wilson, chemist and druggist, Uddingston, complaining that, as a ratepayer in the parish, he thought that the orders for supplying medicine to the Parish Council ought to be divided among the various chemists in the parish. The Chairman drew the attention of the Council to the fact that this matter had been before them a year ago, and a suggestion had then been made to the Medical Officer to that effect, but apparently it had not been acted upon. After discussion it was agreed that the suggestion of last year should be an instruction this year to the various Medical Officers in the district where there is more than one chemist, the instruction to refer only to medicines ordered outside those provided for in the doctors' arrangement for outside poor. It was also decided that the orders this year should go to the chemist who had not previously supplied parish medicines.

**PERSIAN PRODUCTS.**—The British Consul at Basra (Persian Gulf) reports that there was an exceptionally large crop of opium last year, and an increased demand for it in India ; 1,288 cases were exported valued at 128,800*l.*, against 909 cases valued at 90,900*l.* in 1908, and 1,516 cases valued at 151,600*l.* in 1907. The exports of liquorice-root were chiefly to the United States. Certain facilities granted by the Ottoman authorities in regard to taxation and the appointment of a special officer at the Custom House, in order to collect the tax at Basra, increased the output ; 48,778 bales were exported, compared with 25,932 in 1908, showing an increase in value of 22,846*l.* Of galls the exports were 5,326 bags, against 5,297 bags in 1908 and 6,015 bags in 1907.

## French News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

**UNFAITHFUL STEWARDS.**—M. Mayer, pharmacist, 4 Chaussée de la Muette, Paris, had noticed that medicaments disappeared from his establishment in mysterious fashion. Latterly the contents of his till followed suit, and he decided to complain to the police and to set a watch. Street supervision has culminated in the arrest of his assistant, a laboratory porter, and the lady cashier. The two male prisoners have admitted that they have sold stolen medicaments to neighbouring tradesmen at nominal prices.

**SEQUESTERED PHARMACIEN.**—The four mental experts appointed to medically examine M. Brunet, the pharmacist, report that although undoubtedly fatigued, he was not in a state which justified his wife in confining him in an asylum. They add that Dr. Blum was wrong in issuing a certificate of insanity without personal examination of the patient, but that he appears to have acted in good faith. The judicial authorities in charge of the case have brought a charge of "brutality, personal violence, and conspiracy" against the wife of the sequestered pharmacist, M. Reymond, ex-manager of the pharmacy, M. Guillevic, assistant pharmacist, and another party who organised the capture and conveyance of M. Brunet to the lunatic asylum, and they will be prosecuted.

**LECTURE TO WOMEN.**—Professor Jadin, of the Montpellier Superior School of Pharmacy, recently delivered a lecture to the local ladies' branch of the Red Cross Society on "Ancient and Modern Pharmacy." The task of rendering such a lecture attractive to a feminine and non-professional audience was not an easy one, but M. Jadin performed it with much tact, incidentally endeavouring to impress upon his fair and distinguished audience that outside the "cutting" establishments and "stores," with which they were doubtless well acquainted, there still existed the individual pharmacist, "honest and intelligent, respecting the past, but open to modern scientific progress, who, without neglecting the commercial side of his business, rigorously accomplished his professional duty, and held in one hand the torch of progress and in the other the flower of modesty."

**A.F.A.S.**—The Thirty-ninth Congress of the French Association for the Advancement of Sciences was opened at Toulouse on August 1. The President is Professor Gariel, member of the Paris Academy of Medicine, who was a prominent member of the Pharmaceutical Conference for the Unification of the Formulae of Potent Remedies, held at Brussels. He chose the subject of "The Science of Cold Storage" for his presidential address. In the afternoon the Congress divided into nineteen sections, that of chemistry being presided over by Professor Moureu, of the Paris Inferior School of Pharmacy. He took the opportunity of paying a well-deserved compliment to two prominent Toulouse chemists, MM. Sabatier and Senderen, whose researches during the past twenty years have added a good deal to the prestige of French chemistry. Among the other presidents of sections are Professor Leclerc du Sablon, of Toulouse (Botany), Professor Roy, of the Paris Dental School (Odontology), while the prominent members of the A.F.A.S. present include MM. D'Arsonval, Perrier, and F. Carnot, of the French Institute, and M. Ch. Lauth, ex-director of the Paris School of Physical and Chemical Sciences.

**FRENCH DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION.**—The French Druggists' General Association (Syndicat Général de la Droguerie Française), which recently held its annual general meeting, was founded two years ago. The number of its adherents (226 in 1909, 227 in 1910) is practically stationary, but the number of Parisian wholesale drug-firms is, of course, limited, and the majority of the more important houses have belonged to the Association practically since its foundation. M. Léon Darrasse, Chairman of the Association, presided at the meeting, held in the Salle des Fêtes of the Town Hall of the Fourth Arrondissement—the drug-centre of Paris. M. Ch. Buchet, Director of the Pharmacie Centrale and Treasurer of the Association, produced his balance-sheet and report, and received

the thanks of the meeting. The main feature of the proceedings was the report of M. Robert Cruet, the Secretary, which referred to the work of the previous year. Thanks to the vigilance and activity of the committee, a proposed Excise duty on vanillin had been abandoned, and several modifications made in the proposed Customs tariff. Bromine, raw cocaine, etc., were admitted free, and after some exertion the Association gained all its other points, except on milk-sugar (*sucré de lait*), which was charged 25f. per 100 kilos.

**ASSISTANTS' HOURS.**—The Paris pharmacists' assistants have nearly carried the day, and nine o'clock closing has become almost an accomplished fact since July 31 for the 1,500 pharmacies of the city. Large notices have been placed in most pharmacies announcing this uniform hour for ceasing business, which as C. & D. readers are aware has already existed in the west-end of the city for some years. The Syndical Chamber of the Seine have organised a night service in every arrondissement, each pharmacy taking its turn, and a list of these "on duty" is left at the police stations. The assistants have shown themselves energetic and militant, but most people are willing to admit that nine o'clock is by no means an early hour for closing; but competition and a desire to attract customers has led many pharmacists to remain open until bed-time, under the impression that clients will more readily apply to a pharmacy that is open than to a closed one. The question of the few all-night pharmacies in special quarters of the city, such as the proximity of the central markets and of the all-night restaurants, is another matter. The crux of the question was whether the assistants could and should be allowed will-nilly to dictate to pharmacists at what hour they must close. The assistants have tried to settle the matter in their own way. The owners of three or four pharmacies who had made a speciality of keeping open all night, announced their intention of maintaining the *status quo*, but the assistants would have none of this. Nine o'clock closing they had agitated for and meant to have. Last Saturday a discreet notice was circulated to the effect that the moment for energetic action had arrived, and seven different meetings were held in various parts of Paris, when it was decided at all costs to obtain complete satisfaction. The result of these gatherings was that on the evening of August 1, some 300 pharmacists' assistants gathered about ten o'clock in the square in front of the Paris Stock Exchange, and were in the best of spirits. They soon formed into an informal procession, and proceeded to the Pharmacie Central des Grands Boulevards, rue Montmartre, one of the large cutting pharmacies of the city, but here the assistants found a closed shop. Then, crossing the Grands Boulevards, the assistants' procession marched to MM. Flacon & Barbe's pharmacy, 47 rue Lafayette. Here the iron shutters were down, but a light was visible and, crime of crimes, someone, possibly a customer, was seen to discreetly enter the pharmacy, and, after a brief interval, as discreetly leave. A manifestation immediately commenced with shouts of "Close up! Close up!" and a volley of stones fell harmlessly against the closed frontage, but a force of police came up and prevented any damage. The manifestants then hurried on to M. Charlot's pharmacy, Place Blanche, some ten minutes' walk away. They found the shop open and lighted up as usual, for this is in a busy part of Montmartre, opposite the famous Moulin Rouge, and in the heart of the well-known all-night supper restaurants. The assistants commenced by vocal protests in the form of cat-calls, but soon went on to acts of violence. Stones and other projectiles were thrown, and the plate-glass of the shop-front was quickly broken, and other serious damage was done. A body of police again came to the rescue, five of the agitators were arrested, and the remainder were dispersed, but the riot had been so great that the traffic of tramways, omnibuses, and other vehicles was interrupted for a long time. After midnight things had quieted down, and M. Charlot's pharmacy was again lighted up and open for business. The band of assistants, now in reduced numbers, had meanwhile returned to the pharmacy at 47 rue Lafayette. The shop front was now attacked with great violence, the door torn off its hinges, and a plate-glass broken by stones. The rioters made off, however, when the cry of "Police!"

was raised, and no further arrests were made, but the pharmacies attacked and menaced were guarded by the police all night. The proprietors have announced that they will not give way to violence, and, on the other hand, the Assistants' Syndicate declares itself ready to continue the agitation every night if need be.

## South African News.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of the seven Societies and Associations of Chemists in business in British South Africa.

### Orange Free State.

O.F.S. MEDICAL AND PHARMACY COUNCIL.—The last meeting of the Council as at present constituted was held at Bloemfontein on Friday, July 8. There were present Dr. Ward (President), Drs. Daniel, de Kock, Johnson, Swift, and Pratt-Yule, Mr. Redpath (dental member), and Messrs. Fowlie and Jeffreys (pharmaceutical members). There were two applications from candidates for the Chemists and Druggists' Examination to be held in August—viz., Messrs. Greaves and Greenwood. The appointment of examiners was left to the new Council, which came into office on July 13. The appointments of the members of the new Council are for a period of three years, and at the first meeting the President was elected.

### Transvaal.

OPIUM-SMOKERS FINED.—At the Rand Police Court on July 8, six Chinamen were fined 7*l.* 10*s.* each, or fourteen days' imprisonment, for being found in a house in Main Street which was being used for opium smoking or opium consumption.

BRIDGE.—A successful bridge tournament, organised by the Transvaal Chemists' Athletic Club, was brought to a close on July 9, those in the final playing off at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson, at Jeppestown. Messrs. Richardson and Collins and Messrs. Hetherington and Lott were in the final, the latter couple proving the winners. Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson entertained a large party to witness the play, and an enjoyable evening, interspersed with music, was spent. Mrs. Sanderson distributed the prizes.

### Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal.

The twelfth annual general meeting was to be held at the "Trocadero," Pritchard Street, Johannesburg, on Thursday, July 21, when the report and balance-sheet were to be submitted. The cash statement shows the total receipts (including a cash balance brought forward of 124*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*) to be 289*l.* 3*s.* 10*d.* The expenditure was 120*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, leaving a sum of 162*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* to the credit of the Society in the Bank of Africa. The sum of 103*l.* 10*s.* is also on fixed deposit with the bank, bearing interest at 3½ per cent. The committee's report states that there are now 146 members and associates, an increase of eleven over last year, nineteen new members and six associates having joined during the past year. Two members have died, twelve have had their names erased, either having left the Transvaal or for non-payment. It is interesting to note that nearly every registered chemist in and around Johannesburg is now a member of the Society, and it is hoped that many more country chemists will have their names added to the roll. During the year nine committee meetings, four ordinary meetings, and two special general meetings have been held. Some of the more outstanding events of the year were—the revising of the rules and regulations, which now come into use; the revising of the Price-List, every copy of which has been sold, which fact is evidence of the unanimous desire on the part of members of the Society to adhere to one price among themselves. Although the committee is aware that the Price-List presents several inconsistencies, it is hoped that members will maintain this co-operation as much as possible until such a time as the Customs tariffs will be on a better basis. The quarterly meetings held during the year proved a great success, the manner in which members responded to the endeavours of the committee in arranging these meetings being extremely gratifying, and it is hoped that during the ensuing year similar gatherings will be arranged. It is regretted, however, that when meetings for transacting business only are arranged, members do not interest themselves sufficiently to be present, and it is asked that this be noted, as it often happens that at such meetings much transpires which professionally or commercially might be of advantage to members.

The first meeting was called for the purpose of considering the new draft rules and regulations, and at the close of the business a very successful smoking-concert was held. Owing to two other special smoking-concerts being given before the close of 1909, it was deemed advisable to vary the proceedings of the second quarterly meeting, which took the form of an excursion and visit to the works of the New Transvaal Chemical Co. at Delmore. This outing was especially satisfactory both from point of numbers attending and the interest it evolved. Another interesting and well-attended meeting was a lecture delivered at the Transvaal University College by Professor Wilkinson, on "Pharmaceutical Education." The holding of meetings of a scientific or educative nature in the Transvaal University College is one of the advantages which the Society derives from being affiliated with the College. It was also thought that the Society might make the College its headquarters and hold all its meetings there, but so far the rental charged for the use of a room does not warrant this. The new Medical, Dental, and Pharmacy Act as drafted by the delegates of the South African Medical Councils and Pharmacy Boards at a Medical and Pharmaceutical Conference held in Johannesburg during the second week of June will prove of much interest to members, and it is hoped that as soon as it has been redrafted suitable to present to the Union Parliament, members of the Society will have an opportunity of reading it. During the year the sum of 12*l.* 12*s.*, which was subscribed by fifty members, was handed over to the fund of the Johannesburg Public Monument to Rand Regiments.

## Australasian News.

"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of eight Societies of Chemists in Australia and New Zealand.

### New Zealand.

OPIUM FOR SMOKING.—A deputation from the Anti-Opium League waited on the Minister of Customs on May 22 to protest against the sale of tincture of opium by chemists to Chinese who converted it into smoking-opium. The case was mentioned where one Chinaman was found with this opium in his possession, and was fined 30*l.* The Minister, while sympathising with attempts to lessen the smoking of opium, spoke of the difficulty of introducing effective but not harassing legislation. If the Department checked the amount of opium going into a chemist's shop they could not object to a proportion of it being used for manufacturing cough and other medicines. Little more could be done without harassing the life out of the honest chemist. It was the Chinese who were guilty for misusing the tincture. Before the importation of opium was prohibited in 1901 the amount brought in was 3,309 lb. A calculation made since then showed that, adding all that could be obtained from the tincture, it would only amount to about 1,000 lb. of solid opium.

### Queensland.

THE PHARMACY BOARD at its last meeting received a notification that the Queensland certificates would be recognised in Fiji. The opinion was expressed that a qualified pharmacist must be in charge of a friendly society's dispensary, though this is questionable so long as the dispensary deals only with its members. Imperial reciprocity again came up on a quotation from THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST that it would be at least three or four years before reciprocity would be established. It was resolved to inform the British Society that steps are being taken to make it optional for Queensland to recognise British certificates.

### Victoria.

PHARMACEUTICAL WAGES BOARD.—The majority of employers and assistants would like to be without a Wages Board, and it is hard to convince them that if they do not take steps to secure it the Shop Assistants' Federation is almost certain to do so. What is heard of the operations of Wages Boards among pharmacists in New South Wales and among other trades in Victoria shows that the Unionist representatives of the assistants generally take up an antagonistic attitude towards the employers. It will be much better for the interests both of the assistants and employers if the Pharmaceutical Council on the one hand and some organisation of the satisfied assistants on the other apply for the Wages Board and get the practical control.

## Legal Reports.

### Trade Law.

**Service of Summons.**—In the King's Bench Division of the High Court on July 30, Mr. Bonsey applied for a rule directed to the Justices of Edgware to show why two convictions under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act and Margarine Act should not be brought up to be quashed. The summonses against a grocer named Taylor were stated to have been left with a woman who occupied a flat over the shop, and Taylor first heard of the cases by receiving a demand for payment of a fine and costs from the Clerk of the Court. Mr. Bonsey submitted that there had been no service within Section 1 of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1848, and that the proceedings were irregular because the summonses were heard together. The Court granted a rule.

**Covenant not to Trade.**—In the Court of Appeal on July 30, Lord Justices Vaughan Williams, Fletcher Moulton, and Buckley held that the following clause in a traveller's agreement was unreasonably wide: "The traveller shall not for a period of five years after the determination of this agreement directly or indirectly, either as principal, agent, or servant, either on his own account or for or on behalf of any other person, sell to or offer for sale or be interested or concerned in the sale or solicit orders for any goods or marketable commodity whatsoever from or call upon, or have, or be interested or concerned in any business dealings or transactions with any brewers, customers, or persons from whom he may have obtained or solicited orders or upon whom he may have called while in the employ of the employers during the currency of this agreement or during his employment prior to the date hereof." The case *Morris v. Ryle* was an appeal against an interim injunction granted by Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady.

**Claim for Injuries.**—At the Liverpool Court of Passage last week, Frederick Cole (15) brought an action to recover damages for personal injuries from Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, by whom he was employed. The plaintiff was engaged with other boys at the defendants' factory in Fleet Street, and on January 18 he was, he alleged, instructed to clear out a mixing-machine. He stopped the machine, and then reversed it in order to throw up the masses of pulp which it contained to the top. While the machine was in motion one of the boys said to the plaintiff, "Suppose there was a sovereign in that box, what would you do?" Cole said, "I would do this," and, putting it in his hand, took out another lump of the mass. Just at that moment the speed of the machinery was for some reason or other accelerated, and the plaintiff's hand was caught, and his wrist and arm were gradually drawn into the machinery. His arm had to be amputated. The defence was a denial of responsibility, the contention being that the plaintiff was not cleaning the machine, and that he improperly inserted his hand between the knives for a purpose of his own. The jury found for the defendants.

### High Court Cases.

[Unless otherwise stated the actions are in the High Courts of Justice, London.]

#### IRISH APOTHECARY'S ASSISTANT'S ACTION.

In the King's Bench Division No. 2 (Crown Side), Dublin, on July 28, before the Lord Chief Baron, in the case of The King (Henry Mockler) *v.* The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, Mr. Joseph O'Connor (instructed by Messrs. Murphy & Mallin, solicitors) applied on behalf of Mr. Henry Mockler, of Thurles, co. Tipperary, apothecary's assistant, for a writ of *mandamus* addressed to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland requiring them to accept the applicant's notice of intention to present himself for examination for the obtaining of membership of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Mockler had complied with all the regulations drawn up by the examiners, and had also passed the Preliminary examination, and had sent in the necessary certificates preliminary to the Final examination, including one from Dr. Callinan, the apothecary with whom Mr. Mockler had served a four-years' apprenticeship. The Society replied that they required further information as to Dr. Callinan's qualifications, and the mere fact of his being on the Register of the Apothecaries was insufficient to satisfy the Council. The applicant contended that a certified copy of the entry of Dr. Callinan's name in the Register was conclusive. He therefore applied to the Court for the present order. His Lordship granted a conditional order of *mandamus*.

### Pharmacy Act, 1868.

#### SECTION 15 CASE.

At Birkenhead County Court on July 26, before Judge Stanger, K.C., Thomas White Graham, seedsman, Hamilton Street, Birkenhead, was sued by the Pharmaceutical Society for 5*l.* for keeping open shop for the sale of poison contrary to the Pharmacy Act. Mr. Procter, for the Society, said the claim was made in respect of a breach of the regulations made by the Privy Council under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908. Foulds, an agent of the Society, purchased a bottle of "XL-All" Vaporising Fumigator, and was served by the defendant. Foulds signed the poison-book, but found on leaving the shop that the bottle did not bear the name and address of the seller. The defence was that Foulds had made a mistake; but Foulds, who was recalled, said he was quite sure the name and address label was missing when he bought the fumigator. His Honour said no suspicion of intention to deceive was attached either to Foulds or the defendant. One of them had made a mistake, and the probability was that it was the defendant. He found the omission proved, and gave judgment for the Society for 5*l.*, with costs.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

#### SWEET NITRE.

At Grimston (Norfolk) on July 27, William Leapy, grocer, Great Massingham, was fined 5*s.* and costs for selling sweet spirit of nitre deficient in ethyl nitrite to the extent of 59 per cent.

#### WHAT IS GOLDEN SYRUP?

At the West London Police Court on July 28, Mr. Fordham delivered judgment in the case in which Mrs. Helen Patby was charged with selling golden syrup containing 37 per cent. of glucose (*C. & D.*, July 23, p. 109). On the previous Monday Dr. William Murrell gave evidence that glucose was not prejudicial to health. He had prescribed glucose in place of cod-liver oil as a fattening agent. Treacle has laxative properties which glucose has not. Mr. C. G. Moore, Public Analyst for the County of Dorset and the Borough of Poole, said there is no chemical standard for golden syrup. Mr. Henry Cushen, a Snaresbrook grocer, said the only definite meaning attached to golden syrup in the trade is a pale syrup. On July 28 Sir Thomas Pink gave evidence, and said that glucose is a tonic. Any syrup of a golden colour was golden syrup. Mr. Fordham, in giving judgment, said the question he had to decide was, Was the syrup supplied of the nature, substance, and quality asked for? From the evidence he could not help thinking that golden syrup is a definite article, and understood by the public to be a refined treacle. There is no question about it—treacle is understood to be the drainings from crystallised sugar in its manufacture—cane, maple, or beet sugar. Glucose, on the other hand, is not made from sugar at all; it is a sweet substance. Therefore, glucose is not treacle, a refined treacle, and consequently is not what the public understand as golden syrup. Golden syrup was asked for, and what was sold to the customer was not treacle, refined treacle, and was not golden syrup. It was admitted that the sample in question contained 37 per cent. of something, at any rate not the produce of sugar, and therefore he found that it was not golden syrup and was not of the nature, substance, and quality demanded. He did not want to find that the article was sold to the prejudice of the purchaser, as at the most the vendor had only committed a technical offence. He imposed a fine of 20*s.*, and ten guineas costs. In answer to Mr. Beck, his Worship expressed his willingness to state a case for the High Court.

### Gazette.

#### Partnership Dissolved.

BATTERBURY, R. L., and MCBRIDE, J. B., Berkhamsted, doctors, under the style of Batterbury & McBride.

#### The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

##### ADJUDICATION.

WIGHTMAN, CHARLES COLLINS CLARK (described in the receiving order as Charles Collins Clarke Wightman), Dorset Square, London, N.W., Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C., and Hove, Sussex, retired merchant, lately a partner in the firm of W. Caudery & Co., merchants, Fenchurch Avenue, aforesaid.

## Bankruptcy Report.

**Re Edward Alfred Tupper**, Walter House, Strand, London, W.C., promoter of the Elsa Proprietary Co., Ltd.—The creditors under this failure met at the London Bankruptcy Court on August 3, before Mr. Walter Boyle, Official Receiver. It appeared that the debtor had had a varied career. Regarding the promotion this year of the Elsa Proprietary Co., Ltd., a hitch had arisen, and in the event of the company proving a successful flotation the debtor will receive a profit of 7,000*l.* in shares; but should the promotion prove a failure, his liabilities will be increased to the extent of about 9,000*l.* Apart from that undertaking, he owes 2,346*l.*, and he has no substantial assets beyond his interest in the company. Mr. A. F. Dickin, accountant (Cole, Dickin & Co.), Pancras Lane, E.C., was elected as trustee in bankruptcy to administer the estate, with the assistance of a committee of inspection.

## New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907, and R.O., Registered Office.

**NEW CANNAN'S, LTD. (P.C.)**.—Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (1,500 cumulative preference). Objects: To take over the business of soap-manufacturers and drysalters carried on at Adolphus Street, Bradford, as Cannan's Soap-works, Ltd. R.O., 5 Charles Street, Bradford.

**HESPERIAN CHEMICALS, LTD. (P.C.)**.—Capital 15,000*l.*, in 2*s.* shares. The first subscribers (each with one share) are W. H. Watts, 24 Queen Victoria Street, E.C., engineer, and T. S. Farrar, 34 Dalrymple Road, Brockley, S.E., clerk. Registered by G. F. Richardson, 24 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

**A. KERSHAW & SON, LTD. (P.C.)**.—Capital 15,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of scientific-instrument makers and manufacturers carried on at St. Columba Street, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, as A. Kershaw. The first subscribers and directors are A. Kershaw and C. Kershaw, 62 Francis Street, Leeds R.O., 1 St. Columba Street, Leeds.

**DAVIES & CO. (LEEDS), LTD. (P.C.)**.—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares (1,000 preference). Objects: To take over the business of a dealer in drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, and other articles carried on by C. H. Robshaw at 54 Park Lane, Leeds, as Davies & Co. The first subscribers, who are also the first directors, are C. H. Robshaw, Jackson House, Roundhay, Leeds, estate and insurance broker, and J. W. Dickinson, 56 Sandhurst Place, Harehills Lane, Leeds, canvasser.

**PERFECTION, LTD. (P.C.)**.—Capital 8,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in photographic appliances chemicals, and apparatus, optical, scientific, and other instruments, photographic and other stationery, etc. The first subscribers are J. Bransbury, 3 Pancras Lane, E.C., solicitor; C. H. Frost, 153 Nelson Road, Hornsey, N., clerk; and W. H. Pitt, 212 Vicarage Road, Leyton, clerk. R.O., 22 Cockspur Street, London, S.W.

**A. S. GORDON, LTD. (P.C.)**.—Registered in Dublin. Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of chemists, druggists, etc., carried on by Mrs. M. Gordon at 35 Ranelagh Road, Dublin, as Gordon's Medical Hall. The first subscribers (each with one share) are: J. Gordon, 35 Ranelagh Road, Dublin, manager; Mrs. M. Gordon, 1 Cullinswood Avenue, Ranelagh, Dublin; and Miss M. A. Gordon, 1 Cullinswood Avenue, Ranelagh, Dublin. R.O., 35 Ranelagh Road, Dublin.

**FALCONER & CO., LTD. (P.C.)**.—Capital 2,200*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, oil and colour men, etc., and to adopt an agreement with Mary A. Holder or Rooney. The subscribers are T. Leadbitter, 22 Clarges Street, Mayfair, manufacturing chemist; A. E. Owen, Hanworth, Causey Hill, Hexham, manufacturing chemist; Mrs. A. A. Owen, Hanworth, Causey Hill, Hexham; C. O. Leadbitter, 6 South Hill Crescent, Sunderland, bank clerk. R.O., 85 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

**W. F. CLEWLEY & CO., LTD. (P.C.)**.—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To manufacture and distribute dental, proprietary, sanitary, and other specialities, in particular to acquire certain formulae belonging to W. F. Clewley. The first subscribers are G. C. Collett, 47 Northumberland Place, Bayswater, W.; W. F. Clewley, 31 Pengo Road, Upton Park, E.; C. W. Whitham, 7 Beauval Road, Dulwich Rise; C. F. Dunkley, 26 St. Augustine's Villas, Highgate; and H. D. Burn, 29 Ludgate Hill, E.C. R.O., 34 King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.

**STUART & CO., CASH CHEMISTS, LTD.**—Capital 100*l.*, in 2*s.* shares. Objects: To take over the business of a chemist and druggist carried on by J. E. Griffiths, at 4 The Parade, Watford, as Howard & Co.; at 22 Queen Street, Maidenhead, as Stuart & Co.; and at 25 Hill Street, Richmond, as Carr & Co. The first subscribers are J. W. Monks, 31 Upper Park Fields, Putney, S.W., perfumer; Amelia Beard, 197 Kingsland Road, N.E., clerk; Maude Parfett, 23 Pitt Street, Tottenham Court Road, W.C., forewoman; F. P. Phillips, 3 St. Margaret's Villas, Wood Green, N., clerk; T. Rivers, 21 Sandford Avenue, Wood Green, N., clerk; W. A. Fielder, 29 Reedsworth Street, Kennington, clerk; and G. H. Wheeler, 139 Offord Road, Barnsbury, N., clerk. R.O., 4 The Parade, Watford.

## Company News.

**UNITED ALKALI, LTD.**—The directors have declared the half-yearly dividend on the 7 per cent. preference shares.

**ACME TEETH MANUFACTURING AND TRADING CO., LTD.**—J. P. Clarkson, 16 Devonshire Square, E.C., ceased to act as receiver or manager on July 22.

**INTERNATIONAL SPONGE IMPORTERS, LTD.**—The directors announce an interim dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum upon the ordinary shares in respect of the six months ended June 30 last.

**BOVRIL, LTD.**—The directors have declared an interim dividend on the preference and ordinary shares at the rate of 5½ per cent. and 7 per cent. per annum respectively for the six months ended June 30 last.

**HOMOCEA, LTD.**—The report for the year to March 31 last, to be presented at the meeting on August 8, states that, after paying working expenses, all advertising and other expenses, and after writing off all bad debts, there remains a balance of 669*l.* to be carried forward.

**WHALLEY DRUG CO. (MILES PLATTING), LTD.**—To be voluntarily wound up. Liquidator, Mr. F. Hamer, 101 Katherine Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, C.A. Meeting of creditors at the offices of Messrs. Ferguson & Hamer, 6 Princess Street, Manchester, on August 5, at 3 P.M.

**THE COMPANIES REGISTER.**—The names of the following companies will be struck off the register in Scotland and the companies dissolved unless cause is shown to the contrary within the next three months: Elder & Co., Cash Chemists, Ltd., and Milton Apothecaries Co., Ltd.

**INMAN'S STORES, LTD.**—At extraordinary general meetings held on July 12 and July 28 the resolutions for the sale of the company's business to Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., of Nottingham, was passed and confirmed. Mr. William Inman was appointed the liquidator for winding up the company.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., HONG KONG.**—The report of the general managers for the year ending December 31, 1909, states that the net profits, after paying off charges, etc., amount to \$36,163, to which has to be added balance brought forward \$2,613, leaving available for appropriation \$38,776. It is proposed to pay a dividend of 3 per cent. for the year, which will absorb \$27,000, to write off building improvements, furniture, etc., \$10,000, and to carry forward \$1,776.

**WATKINS, LTD., HONG KONG.**—The report of the general managers for the year ending December 31, 1909, states that there is a gross profit of \$9,003, and that there is a sum of \$3,519 available for appropriation. The company is still cramped for working capital, but the general managers are agreeable to distribute \$3,500 to pay a dividend of 3½ per cent. and carry forward \$19 to next year. Presiding at the annual meeting, Mr. G. A. Watkins said the volume of business had been larger than in the previous year. In order to meet vigorous competition they had, however, to considerably reduce prices all round, and this, taken in conjunction with a loss of \$2,000 in exchange, accounted mainly for the smaller profits shown.

## Mortgages and Charges.

Under the Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908, Sec. 93, the mortgages or charges therein specified are (except in Scotland) void against the liquidator and any creditor of the company unless filed with the Registrar in accordance with the conditions laid down in the Act. The following have so been filed and, except where otherwise stated, are charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**Cadas, Ltd.**—A memorandum of satisfaction of debentures securing 1,500*l.* has been filed.

**Stedman & Co., Ltd.**—Particulars of 300*l.* debentures, created April 4. Charged on freehold house and shop at High Street, West Malling, and the company's undertaking and property.

## Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

### COUNCIL-MEETING.

ALL the members of the Council were present on Wednesday, with the exception of Mr. Newsholme, who is not yet restored to good health. Mr. Rogers was welcomed to the Council, and he acknowledged the President's welcome in a speech which showed that he has given some thought to the pressing problem of apprenticeship. The B.P.C. delegates reported on their visit to Cambridge, and Mr. Campkin, on behalf of the local chemists, thanked them for their kind remarks. The Benevolent Fund balance is more satisfactory than at the corresponding period last year. It has been definitely ascertained that the late Mr. Carteighe left no instructions as to the proposed refitting and alterations in the School of Pharmacy, so the matter is to be allowed to rest for the present. The Education and Examination Committee have issued an interim report, but are to remit the matter to the Scottish Board again, as the Board did not consider the question of pupilage. Mr. Neathercoat has obtained statistics regarding Local Associations, which show that of about 3,000 persons who are members, 72 per cent. belong to the Pharmaceutical Society. The Queensland Pharmacy Board have informed the Council that the right of registration of British pharmacists in Queensland has been cancelled.

THE monthly Council meeting was held on August 3, at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. The chair was occupied by Mr. J. F. Harrington (President); there were also present: Mr. W. L. Currie (Vice-President), Mr. W. H. Gibson (Treasurer), Mr. C. B. Allen, Mr. A. S. Campkin, Mr. W. G. Cross, Mr. J. H. Cuff, Mr. F. J. Gibson, Mr. R. L. Gifford, Mr. D. Gilmour, Mr. Albert Hagon, Mr. J. Harrison, Mr. A. E. Hobbs, Mr. E. T. Neathercoat, Mr. C. J. Park, Mr. F. A. Rogers, Dr. C. Symes, Mr. R. C. Walshaw, Mr. Edmund White, and Mr. J. Rymer Young.

The minutes of the last meeting were read by the Secretary and signed by the President as correct.

#### MR. ROGERS WELCOMED.

The PRESIDENT then welcomed Mr. Rogers, who was co-opted a member at the last meeting. He said the Council experienced considerable anxiety in filling the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Carteighe, who had taken such an active part in the work of the Society, and was so thoroughly acquainted with that work that his place was a very difficult one to fill. After a good deal of persuasion, Mr. Rogers was induced to join and help them in their work. They had every reason to congratulate themselves upon the selection, and they extended to Mr. Rogers a hearty welcome. (Applause.)

Mr. F. A. ROGERS, who was cordially received, thanked the Council for the honour they had done him, and the President for the kind words with which he had been received. He was aware of the importance of the work the Council had to transact. Anything he could do in the interests of pharmacy would be done. He extremely regretted the occasion of the vacancy which he had been called upon to fill, and acknowledged that his acquaintance with the inner workings of the Council was very slight, but he looked forward to the time when he would have a better acquaintance with these. Possibly he held rather advanced notions and opinions on matters connected with pharmacy. A great deal had been said lately about the value of apprenticeship. To his mind, however adequate apprenticeship might be, its value would be enormously increased if thorough education preceded it. The State at the present time was devoting its attention to the importance of the child to the community, and is beginning to realise that the better educated the child becomes the

higher the nation will stand in the eyes of the world. (Hear, hear.) The State is ensuring for the child the right to benefit from the educational opportunities which it provides, so that it could never be said that anyone had not the chance of being educated. He believed the Pharmaceutical Society stood in the same relation to those who aspired to become pharmacists as the State does to the children of the present day. (Hear, hear.)

#### BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

The PRESIDENT reported that he had visited the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Cambridge. He was not able to be there very long, but he was present at the reception on the Monday and at the session of Tuesday. He was there long enough to see that the members were going to have a very successful meeting—perhaps one of the most successful that had been held. It was indeed a great privilege to attend a Conference in such an historical town as Cambridge, and to wander through its old halls and colleges. The kind reception they had from Dr. Ward, the deputy Vice-Chancellor, and from the Mayor of Cambridge afforded the utmost pleasure to those who attended.

Mr. EDMUND WHITE said he was present during the whole time of the Conference, and could assure the Council that those who attended had a most enjoyable meeting. As the President had remarked, the members were received in a very loyal manner. In Cambridge they had the privilege of meeting Professor Green and Mr. Campkin, a member of the Council, in the capacity as members of the local committee. They also met many others who were actively interested in the work of the Council. To his mind, the Conference at Cambridge, in addition to being enjoyable, showed the possibility of having successful meetings in small towns.

Mr. W. G. CROSS, supplementing these observations, said he had attended many Conferences, but none had afforded him greater pleasure than the one held at Cambridge. The ancient town seemed to rise at once to welcome them, and the members took full advantage of the good things with which they were surrounded. The Ladies' Committee provided excellent entertainment for the lady visitors, all of whom enjoyed themselves exceedingly. Indeed, every department of the Conference was thoroughly looked after. Mr. Cross, concluding, said: "One lady said to me, and it expresses the view of everyone there, that they were simply saturated with luxuries." (Applause.)

Mr. A. S. CAMPKIN thanked the Council on behalf of the Cambridge Local Committee for all that had been said with reference to the culmination of the Conference arrangements. The twelve months following the decision of the Conference to visit Cambridge was an anxious time for his colleagues and himself, and they could not have anticipated such a successful meeting as had been described. At the same time their duty was rendered easier by the hearty and loyal manner in which the authorities of the University—the Vice-Chancellor, masters, Fellows, tutors, and others—assisted them. Immediately these persons were approached they expressed themselves ready to place all that was desired at the disposal of the members of the Conference. Then, again, the Mayor received them most cordially at the very commencement, and intimated his willingness to do all in his power to make the visit to Cambridge an enjoyable and successful one. "I have nothing more to add," continued Mr. Campkin, "except to say that I am sure our Association will be greatly gratified by the highly complimentary remarks that have been made at the Council meeting."

#### ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

Several new members and student associates were duly elected, and the restoration of one pharmacist to the membership of the Society was agreed to.

#### FINANCE.

The Finance Committee's report was submitted by the Treasurer. The following is an abstract. The receipts of the General Fund during the month were:

	£ s. d.
Penalties and costs	171 15 10
Subscriptions	172 14 6
"Journal" and publications	555 17 6
Restoration-fees	3 11 0
Registration-fees	31 10 0
School fees	1 10 6
Rent and ground-rents	90 12 9
	£1,007 12 1

With the balance remaining from the previous month the sum of 3,573*l.* 1*s.* is in hand. The following amounts were recommended for payment :

	£ s. d.
"Journal" and publications	728 19 8
Stationery, etc.	38 12 3
Current expenses	600 0 0
Salaries, etc.	1,174 13 4
School and examinations	373 7 2
Law charges	264 8 3
House	131 12 9
Library	13 13 4
	£3,325 6 9

The balances to the credit of the Benevolent Fund were as follows :

	£ s. d.
Current account	631 17 3
Donation account	33 5 1
Orphan Fund	65 19 0

The TREASURER said there was nothing of importance to point out in connection with the accounts. He might mention, however, that the amounts recommended for payment looked very large, but when it is remembered that the payments are for two months, it will be seen that 3,325*l.* is not excessive. With regard to the Benevolent Fund, they had a fair amount in hand; but they must not be misled by that, as Mr. Campkin would point out. The whole of the money is required within the next two months. The fund had received a legacy from Mr. Chater, of Watford, amounting to 20*l.* The balance of 533*l.* to the credit of the Fund was made up chiefly, not in subscriptions, but in ground-rents and dividends.

Dr. SYMES seconded the adoption of the report, which was unanimously carried.

#### BENEVOLENT FUND.

After consideration of the report of the Benevolent Fund Committee in committee,

Mr. A. S. CAMPKIN moved the adoption of the report. He remarked that at the meeting the previous day a sum of 11*l.* had been voted, of which 9*l.* was distributed among seven widows, and one member received 1*l.* In addition to these items, 4*l.* was given to the casual fund. The balance of 533*l.*, as the Treasurer had remarked, would soon be required, and the Committee are therefore confidently looking forward during the next two months to the receipt of further subscriptions. In September they would be called upon to pay some 400*l.* to annuitants. The grants up to and including October, which would be passed at the October meeting, would amount to 200*l.* In the interval it was hoped that they would receive from various sources 180*l.* This, with the balance he had already referred to, would give them 713*l.*, and, after meeting an expenditure of 600*l.*, they would then be left with a balance of 113*l.* This he regarded as a more satisfactory state of affairs than last year, and more so than the year before, when a deficit of over 200*l.* had to be dealt with. The question of annuitants would come before the Council at the next meeting, when the Committee might have some proposal to make with reference thereto.

Mr. D. GILMOUR seconded the adoption of the report, which was agreed to.

#### L., M., S. AND H. COMMITTEE.

Mr. EDMUND WHITE, Chairman of the Library, Museum, and House Committee, presented the Committee's report. This stated that the surveyor had drawn up a specification of the proposed work in the Examination Hall. The Committee considered this, and the three tenders, which had been opened by the President and the surveyor, and having decided to proceed with the work, accepted the lowest estimate—viz., that from Messrs. H. & E. Lea, for 159*l.*

The estimate from Mr. Nettley for wiring for electric light, amounting to 33*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, was accepted, and the work ordered to be proceeded with. Messrs. Parkinson & Son's account, amounting to 29*l.* 19*s.*, for work done during the past month, was submitted and approved. With reference to the school, the Dean submitted a proof of the school prospectus for the ensuing session. This the Committee approved, and ordered 500 copies to be printed. Professor Greenish directed attention to the dirty condition of the ceilings and walls of the pharmacy laboratory in Galen Place, and the Chairman was authorised to have them cleansed, if necessary. The report embodied a letter received by Mr. Bremridge from Professor Crossley in the following terms : "I have been in communication with the executors of the late Michael Carteighe, and I am informed that there is no provision for paying the cost of proposed alterations at the School of Pharmacy. Though the Executors knew of the intentions of the late Michael Carteighe, they regret that as there are no written instructions, they cannot act in the matter." The Professor of Pharmaceutical Research asked for permission to submit to an evening meeting of the Society a paper, "Sitodrepaparriea, the Drug-room Beetle," by Miss Braithwaite and himself. The Committee acquiesced. One application for the Salters' Fellowship had been received from Mr. Gilling, the present holder, and, on the recommendation of the school staff, the Committee recommended him for nomination by the Council.

Mr. EDMUND WHITE, in proposing that the report and recommendations be received and adopted, remarked that the repairs and decoration of the examination room are now in hand. Members of the Council who have taken the opportunity of looking through the room would have observed that the work had already progressed considerably. It would be noticed from the report that they had accepted the lowest tender for the work, this being 159*l.* The firm that is doing the work originally built and decorated the room, so that they knew all the requirements. The lighting of the room is giving the Committee some little anxiety. They could not decide on the final form this should take until the redecoration had been completed and the scaffolding removed. He suggested that the Council should entrust the carrying out of the details to the President and himself, so that when they reassembled in October the arrangements would be quite complete and satisfactory. It would be observed from the letter sent to the Secretary by Dr. A. W. Crossley, that under the will of the late Mr. Carteighe there was no provision for paying the cost of the proposed alterations at the School of Pharmacy. This closed the matter for the present; and it would therefore have to be left over to the winter session before anything could be done. He had pleasure in directing attention to the memorandum with reference to research. A paper would be read at an evening meeting by Professor Greenish and Miss Braithwaite, who was the daughter of a student at the Society's school and a contemporary of his own, who in turn was the son of a well-known pharmacist. Therefore, Miss Braithwaite was one of three generations that had been closely allied with the Society. (Applause.)

Mr. C. J. PARK seconded the adoption of the report, which was agreed to.

#### EDUCATION AND EXAMINATION COMMITTEE.

The report of this Committee was submitted by the Vice-President. It showed that observations on the Reports of the Boards of Examiners had been received from two members of the Committee. Epitomised those observations were :

- (a) That the English report is ideal but unworkable.
- (b) That the transition from the present procedure to a compulsory curriculum should be gradual.
- (c) That the two Boards have not given the same interpretation to the remit from the Council, and that the Scottish Board should therefore be requested to give its opinion on the question of "pupilage."
- (d) That discussion is desirable as to whether a compulsory curriculum is opportune just now.

After lengthy discussion it was agreed that the Board of Examiners for Scotland should be asked to express its views on the subject of pharmaceutical pupilage.

Mr. W. L. CURRIE, in moving that the report he received and adopted, said the Committee met on the afternoon of the day of the last Council-meeting, at which there was considerable discussion. It could be easily understood that great difficulty was bound to arise in considering a matter of such importance as the education and examination work of the Society. The Committee found on going into the matter, and having the two reports before them, that there was a slight difference of opinion and procedure in regard to the reports. The Scottish Board did not really consider the question of apprenticeship or pupilage. In view of the lengthy discussion and of the different views expressed, the Committee found that the best and most proper thing to do was to again remit the matter to the Scottish Board and ask for a direct expression of opinion as to what they would consider the best method of dealing with the whole question. As a result of this he was hopeful that they would soon be in a position to settle the matter. When the Council met in October he hoped to be able to submit a full report.

Mr. C. B. ALLEN expressed his sorrow that he was unable to attend the Committee meeting referred to in the report. He was also one of those who did not send in a written report as to what his views were on the subject. He did not do so because he had hoped to be at the meeting, there to give his personal opinions. At the same time he had reason for giving his warm support to the report which had been submitted. In his opinion the Committee had come to the wisest conclusion it possibly could have done. "There is not the slightest doubt," said Mr. Allen, "that the more one thinks about it the more one comes to the conclusion that upon this question we must go tentatively and slowly. We must have every section—north and south—in perfect accord and agreement before we can arrive at anything conducive to the best interests of pharmacy. I was pleased when I read in this report that we have come to the conclusion that another deliberation should be made by the two Boards of Examiners upon this great subject. We see that the English report is condemned as ideal, but unworkable. I should not like to condemn it altogether, for if it is unworkable it certainly is ideal." Concluding, Mr. Allen said: "It is essential that every one connected with pharmacy, every man who has pupils training for pharmacy, and who is interested in education, should come to some common agreement for the good of the craft at large. It may take time," said Mr. Allen, "it may take one, two, three, or four years, but when it is settled let it be settled by proper agreement." (Applause.)

Mr. W. G. CROSS seconded, and appealed to their friends in the country to watch them very closely in this matter. The Council want the pharmacists of the country to take a deep interest in this question. The desire is to go slowly, adopting a position of self-restraint. The Council are very anxious to institute what is best, but they cannot do that unless they gather the threads of all the opinions in the country that are worth considering. The policy of the Council will be first to make such regulations as everyone can fall in with. Then gradually to draw the net higher until the curriculum is as perfect as it possibly can be. Until the curriculum is duly established, the position of pharmacy will never be what it ought to be in this country.

Dr. SYMES remarked that the last words used by Mr. Allen were the cause of his speaking at that juncture. The subject was not a new one. "I do not wish to suggest that things should be pushed unduly," he went on, "but the two main features of this subject, the question of dividing the qualifying and that of a curriculum, are now getting pretty old. Professor Attfield read a paper on the curriculum twenty years ago, when it was very much taken up. Since then others have followed up the subject. If we begin now, and three or four years must elapse before anything is done, interest in the matter throughout the country will rather flag. I would rather have started now with the idea that all that was to be gathered up as fairly practicable should be noted, and that during the coming winter session the different associations all over the country should bring forward, either by papers or by some other means, views on the subject, with the idea of early use being made of that information."

The PRESIDENT assured the Council that the Committee was taking a very active interest in the matter, but he did not think it ripe for discussion. If they would wait till they received another report from the Committee things would have further developed.

The report and recommendations of the Committee were then agreed to.

#### LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Mr. NEATHERCOAT brought forward the report of the Local Associations Committee, of which he is Chairman. It showed that there are 2,839 Local Association members, of whom 2,078 are members of the Pharmaceutical Society. These figures include the Association of Women Pharmacists, which is not, strictly speaking, a Local Association. Deducting the figures relating to this Association, the net figures are 2,625, of whom 1,988 are associated with the Society—that is to say, 72 per cent. of members of Associations are members of the Society. The report pointed out that the return was not to be strictly interpreted, inasmuch as some of the larger Associations included members of the neighbouring smaller Associations. Several instances were known where registered men were members of four Associations, paying subscriptions to each and attending most of the meetings of the respective Associations. A number of metropolitan pharmacists are members both of the London Chemists' Association and the Western Pharmacists. Of the eighty Associations, particulars of which had been given, twelve are either defunct or moribund, although in one or two instances attempts are to be made in the autumn to resuscitate them. One of the most serious was that of Bristol, to which attention was specially directed. The collapse of the Association there appeared to have been hastened by the existence of a very sharp difference between the businesses in the western portion and businesses in the rest of Bristol. One or two of the Associations overlap in their spheres of influence, such as, for instance, the Croydon Association and the North Kent Association, but there is not likely to be any very great difficulty in eventually adjusting the respective areas of the Associations.

In moving the adoption of the Committee's report Mr. NEATHERCOAT said that it was of a comprehensive and an important character, embodying, as it did, many useful facts relating to the Association movement. One interesting feature was that which showed that something like 3,000 pharmacists throughout the country are connected with the Local Associations, and that of that number 72 per cent. are members of the Pharmaceutical Society. To his mind this is a most interesting point because it shows that those who have come under the influence of the organised Association movement were formerly or have become members of the Pharmaceutical Society. It would be the duty of the Local Associations Committee to deal with the moribund Associations in the course of the coming session, and to endeavour, with the co-operation of the local pharmacists in each particular district, to remedy the existing condition of affairs. There are also wide areas throughout the country which at present are uncovered by the operation of the Local Association movement. The Committee during the coming winter session would try to overcome this state of affairs.

Mr. HAGON seconded the adoption of the report, which was unanimously agreed to.

#### EXAMINATIONS.

The SECRETARY submitted the report of the Boards of Examiners on the July examinations, which showed that in London there were twenty-five Major candidates, of whom twelve passed. For the Minor there were 220 candidates, and ninety-two passed. A candidate for the Modified examination passed. In Scotland, of six Major candidates two passed, and for the Minor out of eighty candidates thirty-six passed.

Diplomas bearing the seal of the Society were granted to the pharmaceutical chemists who passed the Major last month.

The following appointments in the School of Pharmacy were agreed to: Demonstrators in chemistry, Mr. C. H. Hampshire, Mr. S. Smith, and Mr. W. R. Pratt; demonstrator in pharmaceutics, Mr. W. A. Storrie.

## PARLIAMENTARY AND GENERAL PURPOSES.

The following report by this committee was read by the Secretary :

The report from Mr. H. J. Jeffrey on the herbaria sent in for competition was received, and the committee agreed that no award should be recommended this year. Certain correspondence with the Local Government Board respecting the qualification of dispensers in Poor-law and similar public institutions was read. The Secretary intimated that he was shortly to have an opportunity of discussing the question with one of the principal officials of the Department, who had been asked by the Right Hon. John Burns to give attention to the information respecting the status of pharmaceutical chemists and chemists and druggists which could be furnished by the Pharmaceutical Society. The committee approved of what had been done, and postponed further action until the next meeting of the committee. The Secretary read a letter of complaint against a member of the Society, who, it was alleged, was acting in a manner likely to bring the Society into disrepute. After careful consideration, the committee agreed that the Secretary should write to the accused member in the terms indicated by by-law, Section 14, Paragraph 2. A letter respecting the sale of spirituous medicines by small traders who are not chemists and druggists, and do not possess the spirit-licence, was read. A communication in regard to the restrictions on the sale of certain medicated wines was also submitted, and both letters were directed to be handed to the Parliamentary Secretary, who was already in communication with the authorities concerned. A report from the Parliamentary Secretary on the course of events in connection with the passing of the County Common Juries Bill was submitted. It appeared that, although it was not possible for technical reasons to embody exemptions from jury-service for chemists and druggists in the Bill, a good deal of support in influential quarters had been obtained for the principle for which the Pharmaceutical Society was contending. The committee recommends that Mr. F. A. Rogers be added to the Benevolent Fund Committee, the Finance Committee, the L. M. S. and H. Committee, and the Examination and Education Committee. The President reported that he had received a letter from Professor Greenish to the effect that Mr. Harvey, the demonstrator in pharmaceuticals, had obtained an appointment to a firm of manufacturing chemists, and he therefore tendered his resignation as demonstrator as from the end of the session. Professor Greenish had suggested that the resignation be accepted, and that Mr. W. A. Storrie be appointed for the ensuing session. Professor Greenish pointed out that as Mr. Storrie had been elected Redwood Scholar for the ensuing session, he would be glad if the tenure of the scholarship should be deferred for a year, as was done in 1908 in a similar case. The committee accepted the resignation of Mr. Harvey, and recommended that Mr. Storrie be appointed in his stead, and that the latter gentleman be permitted to postpone his tenure of the Redwood scholarship for the year from October next.

On the proposition of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. RYMER YOUNG, the report, with its recommendations, was adopted.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The SECRETARY intimated receipt of a letter from the Board of Examiners for Scotland conveying resolutions on the question of preliminary education and preliminary requirements for entry to the Minor examination.

Acknowledgment was made of a letter from the College of Pharmacy, Brisbane, thanking the Council for specimens of *materia medica* which had been presented to the College.

A letter from the Pharmacy Board, Brisbane, was read by the Secretary. It embodied a resolution to the effect that the Board had decided that steps should be taken to eliminate from the Pharmacy Act of the Colony the words conferring upon British Pharmacists the right to registration under the Queensland Act. The letter stated that the step had been decided upon in consequence of the pharmacists of Queensland being unable to secure registration under the British Act. The Board stated in the letter that they were aware that the amended Act of Great Britain agreed to make the necessary regulations for this, but they were informed that it would be at least a period of three or four years before anything was done towards granting recognition to the holders of colonial certificates. In view of these circumstances the Board had decided to cancel the right of British pharmacists to be registered in the colony. It was agreed to refer the letter to the General Purposes Committee.

A letter was read from the Eighth International Congress

of Applied Chemistry, New York, with reference to a proposed meeting in America in 1912, and asking for a list of persons who would be likely to attend it.

The SECRETARY announced the receipt of a letter from the University of London intimating a change of name in one of the certificates approved by the Council in connection with the registration of pharmaceutical students.

The Torquay Pharmacists' Association wrote urging the Council to approach the Board of Customs and Excise with the view to the removal of the restrictions at present placed upon the sale of vinous preparations prescribed by medical men for the retailing of which a licence is necessary. The letter pointed out that the regulation was prohibitive in so far that many pharmacists are unable to obtain a wine-licence.—The communication was referred to the Parliamentary Committee.

A communication from the Board of Examiners for England and Wales was read approving the addition of the senior school certificate of the Joint Matriculation Board, Manchester, to the list of certificates which the Registrar is authorised to receive. It stated that the Board of Examiners does not approve of the Junior School certificate of the same examining authority, as there is not yet sufficient experience to judge of the scope and standard of the examination.

The Lancaster Chemists' Association wrote pointing out that in the opinion of his colleagues the Shops (No. 2) Bill would offer a serious loophole to the detriment of the pharmacist. They held that no legislation on the lines of compulsory closing could be satisfactory unless all shops, irrespective of size, were brought within its scope. The Bill as it stood would give the one-man shop an enormous advantage. It would be the signal for some of the wholesale drug-firms to supply unqualified men in one-man shops with drugs and proprietaries, while the small retailers could keep open till midnight. At present pharmacists had to meet a tremendous amount of unfair competition, but under the Bill their position would be ten times worse. The letter was referred to the Parliamentary Committee.

A letter from the Colonial Office was acknowledged. It enclosed an ordinance from Hong Kong with reference to the powers of the authorities there to search premises where poisons are improperly kept.

This was all the public business.

## Poisoning Cases.

SIX fatalities, including three misadventures, have been reported since Wednesday of last week.

*Arsenic and Caustic Soda* in the form of weed-killer was used for suicidal purposes by a Mountsorrel cemetery-keeper named George Harry Foulds.

*Carbolic Acid* taken in mistake for brandy caused the accidental death of Alice Purser (69) at Colnbrook.—The same poison was taken with suicidal intent by Louisa Cain, the wife of a Warrington milk dealer.

*Chloroform*.—At the inquiry at Cowes into the death of the Hon. Mrs. W. E. Ffarington (27) the jury found that the deceased died from misadventure through inhaling chloroform. The evidence showed that deceased was accustomed to taking sulphonil for insomnia, and Mr. H. J. Sadler, chemist and druggist, Cowes, stated that Mrs. Ffarington had bought chloroform at his pharmacy on three occasions during the past year. There was no restriction as to the quantity of chloroform sold. It had to be labelled "Poison," and bear the name of the seller. On the Saturday previous to her death she bought an ounce-bottle of chloroform, ordering it personally. He questioned her about the use of chloroform last October, and she said there were many trees round Stanhope Lodge, and that she used it for insect bites.

*Morphine*.—Jane Donaldson or Baxter, of Carnoustie, died in Dundee Infirmary through drinking a quantity of solution of morphine.

*Oxalic Acid* taken in mistake for Epsom salts was responsible for the accidental death of Mary Timmis (49), of Sperling Road, Tottenham.

OF A TOTAL of 22,833 kilos. drugs imported into Santa Marta, Colombia, during 1909, the United Kingdom supplied 6,147 kilos., the United States 13,923 kilos., France 1,803 kilos., and Germany 950 kilos.

## Births.

**ALEXANDER.**—At Chatsworth Road, Chesterfield, on July 29, the wife of Thomas Alexander (of Alexander & Sons), of a daughter.

**GRIER.**—At 41 Claude Road, Chorlton-cum-Hardy, Manchester, on July 21, the wife of James Grier, M.Sc., Ph.C., of a daughter.

## Marriages.

**DECK—WILLIAMSON.**—At St. Edward's Church, Cambridge, on August 3, by the Rev. — Peter, curate-in-charge, Arthur Albert Deck, pharmaceutical chemist, King's Parade, Cambridge, to Kate Williamson. [Mr. T. J. Mallett, Hon. Secretary of the Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association, gave the bride away, and Mr. Gordon Pain acted as best man. The honeymoon is being spent at Norwich.]

**KELSEY—MORGAN.**—At St. Cyprian's Church, Durban, Natal, on June 27, by the vicar, the Rev. M. O. Hodson, Walter Vincent Kelsey, chemist and druggist, to Miss Morgan, of Lincoln. [Those attending the wedding included Messrs. H. E. King and J. S. Tullett, of Allen & Hanburys, A. Craig Coats (Lennon, Ltd.), and Edward B. Dunkerton.]

**NUGENT—DOWDALL.**—At the Pro-Cathedral, Marlborough Street, Dublin, on July 26, by the Rev. F. Flavin, Adm., Patrick Michael Nugent, eldest son of the late Mr. M. R. Nugent, Ph.C., Croom, co. Limerick, and brother of Mr. Denis Nugent, Ph.C., late of Starkey's Medical Hall, Rathmines, Dublin, to Kathleen Dowdall.

**PEEBLES—SMITH.**—At Longmorn, on July 26, by the Rev. Robert Cowan, M.A., Elgin, assisted by the Rev. John Kennedy, M.A., Birnie, David Peebles, chemist and druggist, Edinburgh (son of Mr. John Peebles, chemist and druggist, Kirkcaldy), to Ella, third daughter of the late William Smith and Mrs. Smith, Longmorn.

**SMITH—RENSHAW.**—At Lydd, Kent, on July 25, Albert Edward Smith, youngest son of Mr. W. J. Smith, chemist and druggist, High Street, Swindon, to Elsie Renshaw, eldest daughter of Mr. Isaac Renshaw, Lungford House, Victoria Park, Stockport.

## Deaths.

**ARMITAGE.**—At Claremont, Thorne, near Doncaster, on July 31, Elizabeth Armitage, widow of Wm. Armitage, chemist and druggist.

**BARTLETT.**—At Market Place, Northleach, Glasgow, on July 22, Mr. John Bartleet, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-five. Mr. Bartleet passed the Modified examination in 1869.

**GRINDLEY.**—At Zion Lodge, Rathgar, co. Dublin, on July 25, Catherine Jessie Grindley, widow of George H. Grindley, for many years treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. The funeral took place at Mount Jerome Cemetery. Among those present were Professor P. Kelly, Mr. G. G. Williamson, Mr. Henry C. Conyngham, Sir Thomas W. Robinson, Mr. Thomas R. Hunt, Mr. William Cleary, Mr. William Nassau Allen, and Mr. J. Middleton.

**GUTTMANN.**—At Brussels, on August 2, Mr. Oscar Guttmann, Ph.D., F.I.C., M.I.C.E., consulting chemical engineer, 60 Mark Lane, London, E.C., aged fifty-five. Mr. Guttmann was in Brussels acting as a juror in the hunting and sporting equipment section, and was fatally injured in a taxicab collision. He was well known in London as an expert on explosives, upon which subject he had written much, his book being a standard work. From 1874 to 1885 he was technical adviser and constructor of plant to various large works in Austria-Hungary, including the St. Lambrecht Dynamite Works and the Budapest Gunpowder

Works, afterwards becoming chief engineer and general manager of the Société Anonyme Dynamite Nobel, with works in Switzerland and Italy. In 1886 he designed and constructed the guncotton works at Avigliana, Italy, at that time the largest in existence. He began practice as a consulting engineer and technical adviser, chiefly for explosive works, in Vienna, and subsequently started business in London, becoming naturalised in 1894. He designed and erected the works at Hayle, Cornwall, for the manufacture of dynamite, guncotton, and cordite; the acetone works at Waltham Abbey, Woolwich, Clapton, and Manchester; the testing station for mining safety explosives at Reichenstein, Germany; and many other chemical works for the manufacture of substances used in connection with explosives in the United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Holland, Switzerland, Australia, and the United States. He was a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, a Fellow—and for some years a Vice-President—of the Institute of Chemistry, and twice a member of the Council of the Society of Chemical Industry, at whose meetings he was a familiar figure. Mr. Guttmann possessed a deep knowledge of the historical side of explosives, and was acquainted with almost every known document and publication on this subject.

**HALFORD.**—On August 2, the wife of Mr. Robert Halford, chemist and druggist, 301 New John Street West, Birmingham.

**HICKLING.**—At Tinwell, near Stamford, on July 21, Mr. A. J. Hickling, chemist and druggist, till recently manager to Mr. Hinton Lake, Sidmouth. Mr. Hickling, who was thirty-seven years old, qualified in 1897 and went to Mr. Lake's in the same year. In September last he was obliged to relinquish the position owing to an illness which has now proved fatal. He leaves a widow and one child.

**HOWE.**—The late Mr. H. A. Howe, whose death was noted in our last issue, was a native of Broughton, Bucks, and had resided at Eynsham for the last thirty-seven years, where he had carried on business as chemist and postmaster. He leaves a widow, four sons and a daughter. The funeral took place on July 28 and was largely attended.

**LUMBY.**—At 12 Church Road, Higher Tranmere, Liverpool, on July 31, Harriet, wife of Mr. Albert Lumby, chemist and druggist, aged seventy-seven. The funeral took place at Bebington Cemetery on August 2.

**STONEHAM.**—At Ashmore Road, St. Peter's Park, London, W., on July 24, Mr. Philip Stoneham, pharmaceutical chemist, aged seventy-nine.

## Personalities.

Notes for this section must not be in the nature of advertisements, and they should be authenticated when sent to the Editor.

**MR. H. M. HARVEY.** Ph.C., has passed the Final examination for the Associateship of the Institute of Chemistry.

**MR. J. WOOLER BELL.** 48 Parsonage Road, West Bowling, Bradford, has joined the travelling representative staff of Cupal, Ltd.

**MR. J. C. ARNFIELD.** Ph.C., Low Hillgate, has been elected a Vice-President of the Stockport Tradesmen's Association.

**MR. E. J. HUNT.** chemical manufacturer, has accepted an invitation to retain the Mayoralty of Wednesbury for another year.

**MR. A. E. EKINS.** Ph.C., St. Albans, has been appointed by the City Council as a member of the Joint Isolation Hospital Committee.

**MR. R. S. PATERSON.** representing Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., has moved from Glasgow to 29 Hallville Road, Allerton Road, Liverpool.

**THE BRIDLINGTON TOWN COUNCIL.** have appointed Mr. J. V. Mainprize, chemist and druggist, and Alderman L. Mainprize, Governors of the Girls' High School.

**ALDERMAN JOHN BROOKS.** J.P., chemist and druggist, High Street North, East Ham, the ex-Mayor of the Borough, was on July 30 re-elected to that position owing to the sudden death of the Mayor, Mr. G. Pratt, J.P.

ALDERMAN J. BROOKS, chemist and druggist, was on July 30 unanimously elected Mayor of East Ham in the room of Councillor G. Pratt, the late Mayor, recently deceased. Alderman Brooks was Mayor in 1908-9.

MR. A. E. HOLDEN, European manager to Messrs. Fairchild Bros. & Foster, is sailing for New York on August 6. After consulting with his principals there Mr. Holden will go to his old home in Canada for a holiday.

At the meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge of Mark Master Mason of Gloucestershire and Herefordshire held at Cheltenham on July 26, W. Bro. Harry R. Smith, P.M. Lyegrove Lodge No. 218, was invested Prov. Grand Senior Overseer.

At the recent Matriculation examination of the London University, the son of Mr. S. Geary, chemist and druggist, Oldbury, was successful in passing in the first division. He has also gained the science prize at King Edward's High School, Birmingham.

ON the occasion of the visit of the British Medical Association to Bath on July 30, Mr. D. A. Evans, chemist, was appointed to represent the local Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Evans took part in the reception of the 200 medical men who visited Bath.

MR. R. LEITCHHEAD, chemist and druggist, West Hartlepool, who is the local representative and a diploma-holder of the Royal Life-Saving Society, has been awarded the Society's medallion in recognition of his distinguished services in promoting the objects of the organisation since its formation in 1891.

MR. W. H. HOOTON, chemist and druggist, 32 Park Square, Leeds, has just passed the Final examination of the Royal College of Surgeons and Royal College of Physicians. Mr. Hooton informs us that this is the realisation of an ambition which was fired by reading in the Educational Number the experiences of a chemist and druggist who qualified as a medical man.

MR. EDMUND WHITE has by mutual consent ceased to be a partner in the firm of Alfred White & Sons, manufacturing chemists, Allen Street, Goswell Road, London, E.C., and West Drayton, Middlesex. It is not Mr. White's intention to relinquish business entirely, and his face will still be seen on 'Change, where his knowledge of the chemical trade and of chemical engineering are appreciated.

MR. N. MILLER, J.P., chemist and druggist, who is in practice as a dental surgeon, is to be the next Mayor of Preston. Mr. Miller, who, after being with R. & J. K. Bolton, wholesale druggists, Glover's Court, Preston, succeeded to the drug-business carried on by his brother, the late Mr. Henry Miller, entered the Town Council in 1881. He is chairman of the Burial Board and a Borough Magistrate.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA has sent a cheque for 50*l.* to Dr. F. S. Pepperdene, Bexhill, who is suffering severely from x-ray dermatitis. Dr. Pepperdene's left hand has been amputated, and the Government is considering his claims to a Civil List pension. Queen Alexandra has also sent a cheque to Mrs. Cox, widow of Mr. H. W. Cox, who died a few weeks ago from x-ray injuries, and the Prime Minister has recommended a grant of 150*l.* from the King's Bounty Fund.

AT the Wolverhampton Grammar School sports, held on July 28, Harold Coleman, son of Mr. J. H. Coleman, Secretary to the Wolverhampton Chemists' Association, was first in the junior school scratch race, junior school egg-and-spoon race, junior school jockey race, third sack race, and first obstacle race, and was third in the 100 yards handicap under thirteen, 220 yards handicap under thirteen, and the school handicap. Coleman thus won five first and three third prizes. Master R. Cullwick, son of Mr. H. E. Cullwick, chemist and druggist, North Street, Wolverhampton, won the senior cup for rifle-shooting in the same sports.

**INSECT-STINGS.**—Dr. A. W. Thomas, Boscombe, writing to the "British Medical Journal," recommends tincture of pyrethrum as a preventive of insect-stings. The tincture is applied to the face, hands, and other exposed parts of the body. As gnats and mosquitoes are exceptionally plentiful this year, this hint is worth bearing in mind.



Postal Address:

C & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Telegraphic Address: "CHEMUS LONDON."

Telephone No.: BANK 852 (two lines).

The object of this Department is to supply names and addresses of Manufacturers of, or Agents for, goods pertaining to the Chemical, Drug and Allied Trades. The "Buyers' Guide" in each issue of "The Chemist and Druggist" affords much information, but inquiries for anything not referred to therein may be addressed to this Department. Replies will be furnished immediately, or inserted in this section free of charge.

### INFORMATION WANTED.

We would be obliged if any reader would inform us by post-card or telephone who are the makers or agents of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries received since our last issue:

- 73/21. "Sternaline."
- 247/10. "Fofco" cocoa.
- 80/6. Clark's fly-poison.
- 84/24. "Naitvie's Digestive."
- 251/61. "Livo" ink-powders.
- 249/9. "Sanoline" disinfectant.
- 246/17. "Columbus" tooth-brushes.
- 66/53. "Non-buzz" fly-exterminator.
- 251/2. "Fordham's Golden Balm."
- 78/30. "Forbes's Drench" for cattle.
- 78/22. Hollamby's balsam of aniseed.
- 249/12. Lubin's "Opiate Tooth-paste."
- 82/57. "Redo," a calcium preparation.
- 249/46. Bailey's "Essence Pearl Tooth-wash."
- 245/33. Makers of syringes for injecting carbon bisulphide into the soil.

### INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries regarding the following articles. The information will be repeated to any other inquirers who send to the Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- Anacoca, proprietors and selling agents (110/47).
- Benbow's hair-wash, maker (250/37).
- Bilin lozenges, supply (249/12).
- Blandola, makers and agents (248/22).
- Butterworth's face-powder tablets, makers and agents (249/7).
- Cachets, actual makers (248/30).
- "Castle" brand stains, supply (248/5).
- Chamois face-leathers and manicure-pads, makers (247/51).
- Chemists' insurance, special policies (246/51).
- "Creoline" disinfectant, home and Continental supply (247/2).
- Davis's triple-spring arch support, makers (244/73).
- Filter-presses for cod-liver oil, makers (247/61).
- Gazogenes, repairs and parts (245/41).
- "Macclesfield" brand copper sulphate, makers and agents (249/11).
- Medipathic toilet-rolls, makers (241/64).
- Metauer's aperient, particulars (246/66).
- Oxylithe, makers (South African inquiry) (247/43).
- Kephalol tablets, makers and London supply (246/66).
- Patent agent (Transvaal inquiry) (248/20).
- Pill-tiles, actual makers (246/56 and 346/67).
- Procter & Gamble Co., London agents (246/18).
- "Regulin," actual makers and London agents (249/65).
- Rubifoam, makers and London supply (246/17).
- "Sanalene," supply (249/9).
- Sandow's bath-salts, London agents (244/54).
- Soil-fumigant injectors, supply (245/33).
- Thymol, actual makers and London agents (247/53).
- Toilet Novelties Co., address (247/1).
- Vale's Krekodyne powders, proprietors and agents (249/66).
- Vermorel's sprayers and injectors, agents (245/33).
- Vulcanite syringes, actual makers (248/30).
- "Xylopia" perfume, makers (248/42).

## Observations and Reflections.

By Xrayser II.

### The Annual Meeting

of the British Medical Association has been made the occasion of an exhibition of old medical books and manuscripts in the British Museum, and London pharmacists who take an interest in the beginnings of their craft might do worse than visit the South Room of the Department of Manuscripts, where they are on view. The oldest manuscript in the exhibition is a fragment of a papyrus of the first or second century containing a portion of a Greek medical treatise of unknown authorship on the constitution of the body, breathing, etc. The three most interesting of the manuscripts to the mere pharmacist are perhaps an Arabic translation of Dioscorides, "De Simplicibus," written in 1334, and illustrated by beautifully coloured figures of plant-forms; a thirteenth-century manuscript of Galen's "Therapeutiké Methodos"; and a very fine copy in Anglo-Saxon of the Herbal of Apuleius Barbarus (Cotton MS. Vitellius C.iii) dating from the tenth century. This Herbal is the foundation of the Anglo-Saxon Leech-book translated by Cockayne. Another very interesting manuscript is that of John de Mirfield's "Breviarium Bartholomai" (circ. 1370), a work referred to recently in these columns. This is Harley MS. 3. The Royal MS. 12. B. xii. is open at a curious account of a case of medicinal cannibalism on the part of a Spanish soldier who, having a weakness of the head due to a wound, killed several pagan children, ate their brains, and was thus cured. The illustrations of many of these manuscripts are very quaint. There are some beautiful early printed books (incunabula and others) on view, the finest of them being a copy of Galen's "Methodus Medendi," 1519, printed on vellum for presentation to Cardinal Wolsey, and a very finely printed copy of Bartholomaeus Anglicus in English (1495), one of the most curious works of the kind ever published. There is also a fine copy of the "Pharmacopœia Londinensis" of 1618 (the first edition). An item of singular interest is shown in the Case-book of Dr. John Hall, of Stratford-on-Avon, a prescription written by him for his wife Susanna, Shakespeare's eldest daughter, when she was "miserably afflicted with colic." The book is in manuscript (Egerton MS. 2065), and the prescription is as follows : "R Diaph., Diacath. ana 3j, pul. Holland. 3ij. Ol. rutaie 3j, Lactis q.s. f. glister ii, sed manante (sic) adhuc dolore et parum mittigato cui statim *inicei vellem* (or *vellem*) pro glistero vini Hispanici lib. i calide. Statim magnos edidit flatus et ab omni dolore liberata, stomacho applicabam emp. de labdano crotonis cum caranna et sp. aro. ros. et ol. macis." The prescription is plainly written for the most part, but I do not understand the words I have italicised. *Inici* (or *injici*) *vellem*, has been suggested by a friend as a possible correction. There are one or two other points that are not quite clear; perhaps some reader will try his hand upon this old "prescription problem." I have added a few stops and abbreviation marks.

### The Summer Number

is a publication every issue of which always seems to excel its predecessors. One would expect that once in a while there would be some indication that the limit had been reached, whether in the character and variety of the contents, the artistic nature of the advertisements, or in mere size; but it seems as if every year the huge issue is better than the last. It is difficult to find

one feature more worthy of comment than another when every feature is excellent. Not content with giving a full and accurate report of the British Pharmaceutical Conference proceedings, there are finely illustrated articles descriptive of typical pharmacies from Finland to South Africa and Cambridge to Hong Kong, as well as a useful account of the Brussels Exhibition. I have been much struck with the character of the advertising, and the change that has come over the style of advertisements from year to year. The hand of the artist and the expert is particularly evident in the latest Summer Number, and in the desire to appeal to the artistic and esthetic side of human nature the *C. & D.* keeps well ahead of the public taste. I am not at all surprised at the enthusiasm with which your foreign subscribers write, and I believe I echo the universal opinion when I say that we are all proud of the *C. & D.*, whose Winter and Summer Numbers are unique in trade journalism in this or any other country.

### The Cambridge Meeting

of the British Pharmaceutical Conference will rank as one of the best of recent years. In the first place, the Municipal and University receptions left nothing to be desired, and the social functions were exceptionally delightful. Congratulations are also due to the President for the thoughtful and cultured address that opened the business section of the Conference. Mr. Ransom is such a modest man that no one anticipated any "fireworks"; we all expected a solid, practical, commonsense address, and not one who heard it was disappointed. Then the papers, if not quite so pharmaceutical as one might wish, were all of a very high standard. I am one of those who look forward to the time when the pharmacist will also be a bacteriologist, and in any event it is well that we should be familiarised with the bearings of such problems as that of the standardisation of disinfectants, the discussion of which has been left too long in the hands of the professional chemist. The papers on drug analysis and essential oils and those on galenical subjects were all exceedingly practical, much genuine experimental work having been put into their preparation, while the mathematical paper on the position of the elements was alone sufficient to redeem the meeting from mediocrity. Somehow you never know where you are going to find Mr. Tocher next; he is always breaking out in a new place, and he has the supreme qualification, when he does speak, of always saying something worth listening to.

### The Federation Meeting

was much better attended than it has been for some years, but when that is said there is little more to say. The delegates appeared on the scene, like Mark Antony, to bury the Federation, not to praise it; for, strange though it may seem, not one of them had even a crocodile tear to shed over the remains. Whether the obsequies came up to Mr. Clague's expectation in the way of a "beautiful funeral," I do not know; but surely the Federation deserved something better than the base ingratitude that hustled it into its grave, unwept, unhonoured, and unsung. It was quite touching to see the sublimity of the faith of some of the speakers in the Pharmaceutical Society, a body that in the past has been, to say the least, by no means sympathetic with the aims for which the Federation existed. The exceeding sensitiveness, too, of some members lest the Conference should be contaminated with any notion of trade was decidedly amusing, considering that 95 per cent. of the members of the Conference are traders pure and simple. It was this ridiculous assumption that the Conference is

"A little garden walled around,  
Chosen and made peculiar ground,"

and that the lucubrations of its scientific members are too wise and good for the common chemists' daily food, that nearly led to the wrecking of that excellent institution. The carrying of Mr. Umney's motion is in the right direction, but everything depends on how it is interpreted when it comes to be worked out in practice; and perhaps the Federation may after all not have lived in vain, if it has infected the Conference with the microbe of a Commercial section.

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## Editorial Articles.

### Census of Production.

#### Scientific Instruments.

THE fourth part of the reports under the Census of Production Act, 1906, which has just been issued, summarises information covering the production of mines (other than coal) and of various factories and workshops engaged in metal manufactures during the year 1907. In this return is included the production of scientific instruments, apparatus, appliances, and accessories produced and repaired in factories and workshops. As the tables give information of considerable value we give them in full :

	OUTPUT.	United Kingdom.
Scientific instruments, apparatus, appliances, and accessories, and parts thereof (other than electrical instruments, etc.):		£
Lenses, optically worked glass, and prisms of all kinds; when sold separately ... ... ...	78,000	
Telescopes binoculars, and microscopes ... ...	76,000	
Optical instruments and appliances (including spectacles, ophthalmoscopes, etc.) ... ...	241,000	
Cameras (with or without lenses) and other photographic apparatus; lanterns and cinematographs ... ... ...	158,000	
Photographic materials (plates, paper, films, etc.)	311,000	
Barometers, thermometers, hydrometers, and similar instruments ... ... ...	106,000	
Indicators, gauges, and recorders ... ...	59,000	
Land-surveying, drawing, mathematical and nautical instruments, and magnetic compasses	437,000	
Surgical and dental instruments, apparatus, and appliances ... ...	329,000	
Artificial teeth and dentists' materials ... ...	274,000	
Surgical and medical bandages and dressings ...	57,000	
Other instruments, apparatus, appliances, and accessories ... ...	158,000	
TOTAL—Scientific instruments, etc. (other than electrical) ... ...	2,284,000	

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are given to the nearest thousand in each case.

Manufacturers of electrical instruments and apparatus as a rule made their returns on schedules for the engineering trades, but there is an amount of 233,000/. included under "scientific instruments" which brings the total value to 2,517,000/. It should be observed, however, that

the amount stated under the heading of "artificial teeth and dentists' materials" (274,000*l.*) is exclusive of the value of goods produced in dental workshops by practising dentists, who were not required to make returns. The above statement includes goods of the following classes, whose values were probably in the main included in the value of finished goods also returned as such by other firms making returns to the Census Office, though a part, no doubt, was sold to merchants and other customers who were not required to make returns. They include :

	Value. £
Lenses, optically worked glass, and prisms of all kinds—when sold separately ...	78,000
Spectacle-frames ...	5,000
Other parts of instruments, etc. ...	12,000

The total value of these products amounts to 95,000*l.* Further, the sum of 9,000*l.* was returned as received for work done for the trade, and was probably all included in the value of finished goods returned as such. Taken as a whole, the total selling value of the gross output of the factories and workshops engaged under the "scientific instruments" section may be estimated at between 2,422,000*l.* and 2,517,000*l.*

In addition, firms making their returns on schedules for the chemical trades showed an output of photographic materials valued at 581,000*l.* (see *C. & D.*, May 14, p. 740), raising the total value of these products to 892,000*l.* Further, firms making their returns on schedules for other trades included an output of scientific instruments, etc., valued at 30,000*l.* and made up as follows :

	Value. £
Cameras, etc. ...	2,000
Indicators, gauges, and recorders ...	8,000
Surveying, drawing, etc., instruments ...	5,000
Surgical and dental instruments, etc. ...	5,000
Other instruments, apparatus, and appliances ...	10,000

The gross total value of the output of scientific instruments, apparatus, appliances, and accessories, as returned to the Census Office on all schedules, is thus 2,895,000*l.*, exclusive of electrical instruments and machine tools and other machinery. Another instructive extract from the report shows that the exports of "scientific instruments and apparatus (other than electrical)" in 1907 were valued at 812,000*l.*, free on board, or nearly one-half of the value at works of scientific instruments (excluding photographic materials, dentists' materials, and surgical bandages) produced in the United Kingdom, while the net imports (*i.e.*, imports less re-exports) were valued at 602,000*l.* at the port of landing, or about three-eighths of the value at works of those manufactured in the United Kingdom. The exports of "dentists' materials (except instruments)" in 1907 were valued at 133,000*l.*, free on board, or about one-half of the value at works of the quantity produced in the United Kingdom, while the net imports were only 9,000*l.* The net output of factories and workshops engaged in the manufacture of scientific instruments, appliances, and apparatus was 1,507,000*l.*, this sum representing the total amount by which the value of the products of such factories and workshops, taken as a whole, exceeded the cost of the materials used in their manufacture and the amount paid for work done on those materials by other firms for the principal firms. The actual cost of materials used cannot be stated precisely, but it lies between 898,000*l.* and 993,000*l.*

It is interesting to note that there were 14,122 persons employed under the "scientific instruments" section—viz., 12,600 wage-earners and 1,522 salaried persons, of which

10,337 were males (8,147 over eighteen years of age). Altogether the returns are an eloquent tribute to British manufacturers of scientific and surgical instruments.

## The London County Council and Opticians.

DR. J. KERR, Medical Officer to the London County Council, has submitted to the Education Committee a booklet or circular entitled "Health Hints to Parents," which it is proposed to issue to the parents of children attending the schools under the control of the Council. The circular is probably an honest attempt to instruct parents in regard to the simple rules of health, but unfortunately the opportunity has been taken to make a derogatory reference to opticians, which is quite uncalled for. The advice regarding spectacles is as follows :

Spectacles may be wanted, but should only be worn when they have been prescribed by a doctor. They should never be obtained from an optician or "eyesight specialist," unless they have been prescribed by a doctor.

It is, of course, well known that a section of the medical profession claim that doctors possess the exclusive right to test sight, and this notwithstanding that the medical curriculum does not specially provide for instruction in this subject. "The Lancet" view is that

the medical profession has, in the interest of the public, as well as for its own standing, safeguarded the entry into it of incompetent men by insisting that a certain curriculum shall be gone through. This course includes attendance upon lectures, the practice of dissection (which is tested, and severely tested, by examination on the dead body), and attendance in out-patient departments of special organs, of the eye, ear, larynx, and skin, and in the wards of general hospitals. In this way familiarity with general diseases, with therapeutics, and with the art of prescribing is acquired. In addition, the medical man is surrounded by a general medical atmosphere in societies, in friendly discussion, in papers read at meetings among students, and in the graver articles of the medical Press. In every one of these means of education the young optician is defective; and yet on the strength of being able to recognise and rectify the errors in a physical point of view of a single organ, he desires to thrust himself, as we have said, by a back-way into the medical profession. The opticians may well be content with the proceeds of their labour. We do not doubt that a well-instructed optician will make out a case requiring glasses as well as any member of the Ophthalmological Society, but the selection of glasses is not all that is required—is not, indeed, the most important part of the treatment.

It is a pity that the medical view is so myopic. The result of Dr. Kerr's advice to the parent of a school-child will be to popularise the itinerant spectacle-vendor or to leave the child without the visual aid required. It will not send more patients to the doctor, as the medical profession is not credited by the public with any knowledge of sight-testing. It is satisfactory to add that prompt action is being taken in the matter by opticians in London. The Spectacle Makers' Company have organised a deputation to the London County Council, the members of which will be introduced by the Hon. Harry Lawson (Master of the Company). It is hoped that the Education Committee will see that the paragraph in the "Health Hints" is a serious and unjustifiable reflection on the optical profession, and that the paragraph must be withdrawn or modified so that it acts as a warning against purchasing spectacles which have not been supplied after careful testing of the sight by a doctor or qualified optician.

## Tyrian Purple.

In a recent lecture to the Society of Dyers and Colourists, Professor Raphael Meldola, F.R.S., referred incidentally to Tyrian purple, the most important dye in ancient times, the use of which was at first confined by law to the Imperial House—hence the expression "born in the purple."

Professor Walter M. Gardner, writing in "Nature" about the lecture, quotes the following striking passage about the dye :

"The modern sequel to this ancient chapter of tinctorial art has been supplied by P. Friedländer, who has extracted the colouring-matter from the Mediterranean *Murex brandaris*, and has proved it to be dibromindigo. And thus ancient observation, which found practical application in the utilisation of a certain mollusc as a source of colour, has led to a remarkable biochemical discovery; but we have had to wait some 2,000 years for the answer to the question, What was the purple dye of the ancients? Shall we have to wait another 2,000 years for the answer to the question, How does the living shell-fish synthetise the generator of dibromindigo?"

We should think that question should be answered before the year 2000 A.D. It is also mentioned by Professor Gardner that Friedländer used in his research 12,000 molluscs, the total yield of pure colour being 0.4 gram. The dibromindigo is formed from its colourless generator, which is a vital product of the organism, by the action of light. The actual compound is shown to be the 6 : 6'-dibromindigo, but the nature of the intermediate generator has not yet been determined.

#### Prescribing by Chemists.

The East Norfolk Division of the British Medical Association had submitted the following rider to paragraph 99 of the Annual Report of the Council :

"That the British Medical Association should take immediate steps to stop illegal prescribing by chemists, as also the indiscriminate sale by them of abortifacients."

It is a little difficult to know what the East Norfolk medical men intend by the rider, as it will be noted that only "illegal" prescribing and "the indiscriminate" sale of abortifacients are referred to. When the matter came before the general meeting of the Association last week the Chairman of the Medico-Political Committee said he thought the meeting would only be wasting time by discussing the rider. Most people will agree with the Chairman's suggestion.

## Optical Observations.

By a Chemist-Optician.

#### Spectacle-buying.

THE Chemists' Defence Association, Ltd., have sent out a letter regarding the experience of one of its members who bought a large quantity of spectacles at very high prices. One naturally sympathises with the chemist who has been "done" in this manner, but the absence of business acumen which is displayed in buying goods from a chance traveller is, to say the least, deplorable. It is so easy to consult the price-lists of reputable wholesale houses that the wonder is that these persuasive travellers are able to continue a game which has been practised now for some years. The C.D.A. letter, however, will serve a useful purpose in warning the trade against a pernicious practice.

#### Retailers and Wholesalers.

THERE has been some discussion lately regarding the relations between retailers and wholesalers who execute jobbing orders. I have had experience in both branches of the trade, and consequently my sympathies are with the wholesale dealer. There are many refractonists who either have no idea or else do not stop to consider the system and necessary management that is required to do their jobbing "by return of post." When next calling on their wholesale house, retailers should ask to be shown over the workshops, when they will realise the amount of work such orders entail and the organisation needed in the jobbing department. Considering the amount of stock which a wholesaler requires to carry to execute jobbing orders expeditiously, I think it will be confessed that the retailer has the best of the bargain.

## Westminster Wisdom.

A Record of Parliamentary Progress.

#### CLOSE OF THE SUMMER SESSION.

Parliament was formally adjourned on Wednesday, August 3, until Tuesday, November 15, when the Finance Bill for the current year will be the principal matter to engage the attention of both Houses of Parliament. It is probable also that questions arising out of the Conference on the constitutional issue will come before Parliament on an early date after the reassembling in the autumn. Among the Bills with which the Government have promised to proceed with as soon as Parliament meets again is the Shops Regulation Bill, which was recently reintroduced by the Home Secretary. The Coroners' Law and Death Certification Bill is also down for second reading on the day on which the House of Commons reassembles, but will not be dealt with on that occasion. Its rejection, whenever it may come in, is to be moved by Sir Henry Craik.

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a written communication to Mr. A. Lynch, M.P. (N., West Clare), states that the grant made annually by Parliament in aid of university colleges is distributed on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, and the Committee has always paid special attention to the post-graduate and research work of colleges applying for a share in the grant. He is not aware of the circumstances of the bacteriological department of St. Mary's Hospital to which the hon. member refers, but any institution which desires to participate in the grant, and which is prepared to satisfy the conditions laid down in the Treasury Minute of June 3, 1909 (presented to Parliament, see House of Commons Paper, No. 182, of 1909), should make application in the first instance to the Advisory Committee.

#### THE METRIC SYSTEM.

In the House of Commons on July 29, Mr. G. W. Wolff (C., East Belfast) asked the Foreign Secretary whether he has any official information showing that Russia is preparing a law for the complete establishment of metric weights and measures in that empire; that China has decided to permit no weights and measures on her railways except the metric system; and that Siam is preparing regulations for completing metric reform in that country; and, if so, whether, in view of next year's Imperial Conference, he will make any statement or lay papers on the subject.—Sir Edward Grey replied that he has no information to the effect stated in the question, and he cannot, therefore, undertake to adopt the course suggested by the hon. member.

#### THE SHOP HOURS BILL.

The Shops (No. 2) Bill was down for second reading in the House of Commons on August 3, but was not, of course, proceeded with. In this connection it may be added that Mr. H. Watt, M.P., has this week asked the Home Secretary whether it is intended that a uniform day for each locality shall be imposed as a half-holiday, or whether each trade will be allowed the day most suitable for it.

#### BANKRUPTCY LAW REFORM.

Mr. William Field, M.P. (N., St. Patrick's), asked the President of the Board of Trade in the House of Commons on Friday, July 29, whether he intends to introduce legislation to carry into effect the unanimous recommendations of the Departmental Committee appointed to inquire into the laws relating to bankruptcy, and to report what amendments were required in connection therewith; whether he is aware that the Committee presented their report in April 1908, and that their recommendations have been considered by nearly every commercial organisation in the Kingdom, and in the main have been heartily approved; and whether he will consider the advisability of utilising the recess in order to prepare a Bill for the Autumn Session.—Mr. Buxton, in reply, referred the hon. member to the answer which he gave to a Parliamentary question on July 20, to the effect that he was unable to give a definite undertaking to introduce legislation on the subject.

## Trade Notes.

MESSRS. L. T. PIVER & Co., perfumers, Paris, and 9 and 10 Edward Street, Wardour Street, London, W., have appointed Mr. Angus MacPhee as their agent on the ground recently covered by Mr. H. W. Saunders, their late representative.

MR. THOMAS SWALES, druggists' sundriesman, Leeds, has opened new showrooms adjoining his premises in Butts Court, Leeds. Local chemists who call to inspect samples should note that the showrooms can be entered from 24 Butts Court or 80 Albion Street.

"MASON'S VILLAGE GREEN" is the title which Messrs. Newball & Mason, Nottingham, give to a coloured sheet of houses, figures, fields, and other components of a miniature village which children cut out and erect. It is inserted in children's magazines to advertise Mason's Extract of Herbs.

P.A.T.A. PRICES.—The additions to the Protected List for July are as follows : Bourjois' Poudre de Riz de Java, Freeman's Chlorodyne, John Bull foods, Levico Water, Mac, additional Sanitas preparations, Williams's Quick and Easy Shaving Powder, Vichy Splits, Walcurette granules, Lematone anti-asthmatic powders. A removal from the List is Izal almond-scented soap.

"CROWN" LAVENDER SALTS.—The Crown Perfumery Co., Homerton, London, N., in an advertisement in this issue intimate that the original and protected selling-prices of the "Crown" lavender salts have been revised. This is by an arrangement with the signatories to the resolution passed at a meeting of manufacturing perfumers at the Chamber of Commerce last May. The change takes effect from August 1.

GLYCERIN OF THYMOL.—The Standard Tablet and Pill Co., Ltd., Hove, have sent us a sample of glycerin of thymol, which they pack in 4-oz. and 8-oz. fluted bottles with sprinkler tops. The preparation is of a deep-red colour and mixes clear with water. Directions for use are given on the label, but the glycerin of thymol is particularly employed as a mouth antiseptic, and hence may be usefully introduced to the dental profession.

NEW IRISH MOSS.—Messrs. H. Salle & Co., 4 Rue Elzévir, Paris, submit samples of the new season's Irish moss (*Chondrus crispus*) obtained from their own fisheries on the Brittany coast. They inform us that the crop this year has been small owing to inclement weather, and that the already high prices are likely to advance as the season progresses. No fewer than fifteen grades are offered, at prices ranging from 14s. 3d. to 30s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. United Kingdom ports. The finest quality is extra clean, well bleached, and free from calcareous deposits.

WRIGHT'S COAL-TAR SOAP.—Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., Southwark, London, S.E., proprietors of Wright's Coal-tar Soap, have organised a new holiday competition. The main feature is that competitors are supplied with a book containing forty pictures of holiday resorts, and are required to name correctly the views there shown, for which prizes of ten, five, and three guineas are offered. In an advertisement in this issue it will be seen that Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., are prepared to supply the books and a bonus of soap to chemists who will make a window-display of the soap during August. The competition is being well advertised in the newspapers, and the public are invited to ask for one of the books of views at their chemist's. Window-bills are also supplied to chemists who are prepared to supply the view-books. A clever inset is now being placed in magazines (especially those for children) by the proprietors of Wright's Coal-tar Soap. It represents a boy and a girl carrying a cake of soap, and saying "We'll take this into the nursery." This they are enabled to do because the lower parts of their bodies are placed on wheel-like attachments, so that when the card is moved along a table the children run. Chemists who have not seen the card will no doubt get one by writing to Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

AÉRATED-BEVERAGE MANUFACTURE.—Messrs. Stevenson & Howell, Ltd., 95A Southwark Street, London, S.E., have issued a new edition (the sixth) of their book "The Manufacture of Aërated Beverages, Cordials, etc." which contains a description of the ingredients used by aërated-water makers, cordial manufacturers, etc., and recipes for making the beverages. Comparing the book with the last edition, we find that it contains 143 pages against 123, the increase being due to an expansion of the monographs on the chemicals and essences used by aërated-water manufacturers and the addition of more recipes. The following are specimens of the many formulæ in the book :

<i>Dry Ginger-ale.</i>				
Plain filtered syrup, 45° T.	...	...	...	3 qts.
Water	...	...	...	1 qt.
Citric acid	...	...	...	1½ oz.
Liquid "Goldenol" colour	...	...	...	¼ oz.
Sol. ess. dry ginger-ale (red ball)	...	...	...	1½ oz.
Foam syrup (optional)	...	...	...	¼ oz.

Use 1½ oz. to each 10-oz. bottle.

<i>Stone Ginger-beer.</i>				
Sugar	...	...	...	100 lb.
Finely crushed Jamaica ginger	...	...	...	2 lb.
Tarfaric acid	...	...	...	1 lb.
Essence stone ginger-beer	...	...	...	16 oz.
Foam syrup	...	...	...	5 oz.
Boiling water to make	...	...	...	100 gals.

Then follow full directions for brewing.

The book is bound in red cloth and costs 7s. 6d.

## Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications must be stated on Form T.M. No. 7 (obtainable at Money Order Offices for £1) and lodged with Mr. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General, Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned.

The figures in parentheses refer to the classes in which the marks are desired.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," July 13, 1910.)

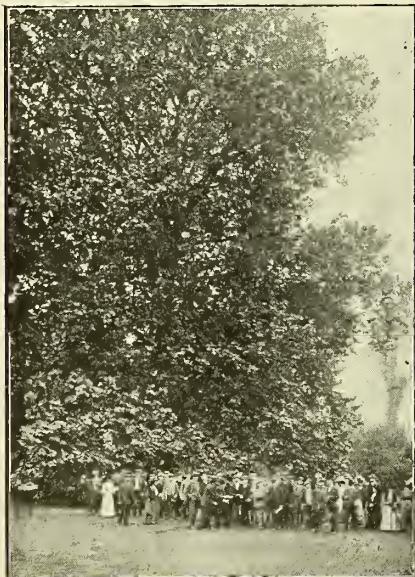
- "BINETTE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By A. Roe, 31 Old Compton Street, London, W. 324,126.
- "LOCOMOTIVE"; for malt-extract (42). By J. Calder & Co., Ltd., Bo'ness Distillery, Scotland. 323,455.
- "WAIT-AND-SEE"; for agricultural and horticultural seeds (46), and for perfumery, etc. (48). By W. Brass, 13 and 14 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 323,061, 323,062.
- "KERVALE"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Cussons, Sons & Co., Ltd., Higher Broughton, Manchester. 322,036.
- "RINKER"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Rinker Hair-wash Co., 11 Thornton Street, Skipton. 323,842.
- "WALDORF," and facsimile signature of applicant; for perfumery, etc. (48). By H. W. Neathercoat, 1 Waldorf Hotel Buildings, London, W.C. 324,406.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," July 20, 1910.)

- "YOTTINE"; for chemicals (1). By W. Carson & Sons, Grove Works, Lombard Road, London, S.W. 324,514.
- "S S & Co." interlaced; for chemicals (1). By Storry, Smithson & Co., Ltd. Bankside, Sculcoates, Hull. 324,415.
- "FORMOXIL"; for chemicals (2). By A. J. Murphy, 19 Dorington Street, Leeds. 323,363.
- "TONOFORM"; for a lecithin preparation (3). By E. Marlier, 36 Magdeburgerstrasse, Berlin. 319,139.
- "DRUCO"; for all goods (3). By H. Miller, 389 High Street, Cheltenham. 320,343.
- "ALABAST"; for an ointment (3). By A. Crawford, Marsh Road, Wyberton, Boston. 321,792.
- "ONAL"; for an ointment (3). By the Onal Co., 1 Ward Terrace, Sunderland. 322,255.
- "CEPHOS"; for neuralgia powders (3). By Cephos Co., 33 Richmond Terrace, Blackburn. 322,370.
- "THISTLE"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Miller & Co., 235 Ingram Street, Glasgow. 323,235.
- "CALCODAT" and "ZINKODAT"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Coswig-Anhalt Chemical Co., Ltd., Coswig-Anhalt, Germany. 323,944, 323,945.

## British Pharmaceutical Conference.

OUR report of the proceedings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Cambridge in the Summer Issue was taken up to the visit to Saffron Walden on Thursday, July 23. The party arrived at Saffron Walden just before one o'clock, and proceeded to the Town Hall, where a cold luncheon was served. Mr. E. H. Church was in the chair, and was supported by the Mayor and Alderman John Gilling, Ph.C., the latter being mainly



IN THE GARDEN OF THE BISHOP OF ELY,  
showing the largest plane tree in Europe. The outstretched hands  
are making contributions to Mr. Edmund Jones's Shilling Fund.

responsible for the local arrangements. A toast-list was gone through at the conclusion of the luncheon, the venerable Mayor making quite a long speech of welcome in replying to the toast of "The Mayor" by Mr. R. A. Robinson. Mr. G. C. Druce proposed "The Ladies," to which Miss M. E. Buchanan replied, this being probably the first time a lady has responded to this toast at a Conference luncheon. Mr. J. Rutherford Hill was in fine form in proposing "The New President," and Mr. Wells replied in an unusually interesting speech. Local guide-books were then distributed, and the party, under the leadership of Alderman Gilling and Mr. Deck, took a short cut to Audley End House. The walk was through a fine park, the sun, which was very hot, being nicely shaded by the trees. The house belongs to Lord Braybrooke and is leased by Lord Howard de Walden. It is at present only a part of the original house, which was formerly one of the largest in England. The exceptional privilege of visiting Audley End House was much appreciated, and, besides touring the house, the visitors were allowed to ramble at will in the beautiful gardens.

\* \* \*

Afterwards the party returned to the church, where the Vicar gave a lecture, in which he described the chief features of the beautiful church. The oldest parts date from 1300 A.D., and other portions are due to the munificence of Lord Chancellor Audley, whose altar tomb is in the South Chapel. A visit was next made to the museum and castle grounds. The museum contains a representative collection of curiosities, but is somewhat crowded. The Bridge End Gardens were afterwards visited. These are the property of the Right Hon. Lewis Fry, P.C., and are open to the public. The formal garden is a fine example of its kind, and the rose garden, although not at

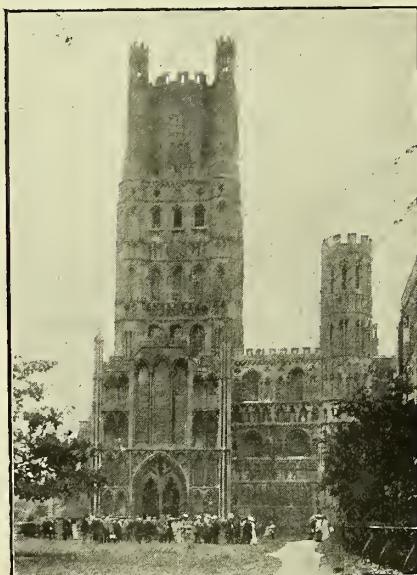
the time in full bloom, was much admired. The tea which followed in the Town Hall was very welcome. A special train conveyed the Conference members back to Cambridge.

\* \* \*

At 8.15 P.M. the medical profession of Cambridge received the visitors at the Medical Schools. Sir T. Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B., Regius Professor of Medicine, Professor Sims Woodhead, and Mr. Apethorpe Webb welcomed the Conference in the Examination Hall, and after refreshments had been taken an adjournment was made to the lecture theatre, where Professor Nuttall gave a lantern lecture on "Recent Investigations on the Drug-treatment of Protozoal Diseases." This had reference to recent work on malaria, relapsing fever, and sleeping-sickness, and the address finished with a brief mention of the prophylaxis and treatment of these diseases. After this the party was split up into two, one section in the small lecture theatre attending Dr. Dixon's demonstration of the action of ergot, adrenaline, and potash salts on a rabbit's heart, and the other in the chemical lecture theatre watching Mr. C. T. Heycock's demonstration of an apparatus for measuring high temperatures. Afterwards Dr. Graham Smith gave a lantern lecture on "House Flies in Relation to Disease." The philosophical library and Humphry pathological museum were also visited, and after more refreshments in the Examination Hall the reception ended.

\* \* \*

At 11 P.M. all met again at the University Arms Hotel for a farewell smoking concert. Mr. W. F. Wells was in the chair, and a good programme, on the lines of that of the previous evening, was gone through. Half-way through



WEST FRONT OF ELY CATHEDRAL, WITH GROUP OF  
CONFERENCE VISITORS.

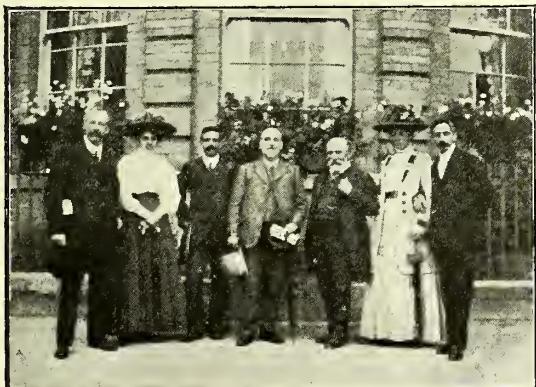
the proceedings a presentation of a spirit-stand and cigarette-case was made to Mr. A. Deck, the Secretary of the local Committee of the Conference. It had leaked out that Mr. Deck is to be married within a few days, and a collection was made among the visitors, which resulted in the presentation. A book containing the signatures of the subscribers was also included. Mr. Deck was greatly surprised when Mrs. Ransom called him forward to receive the gifts, and his brief reply was greeted with prolonged cheering. The concert ended at midnight by the singing of the National Anthem. It was agreed that no Conference had been more appreciated, and one of the features—the punctuality of the proceedings—can be earnestly recommended for emulation by future Conferences.

Eight members of the Conference visited the Letchworth Garden City on Friday morning. Mr. T. H. W. Idris and Mr. Ashton acted as guides. On arriving at the Garden



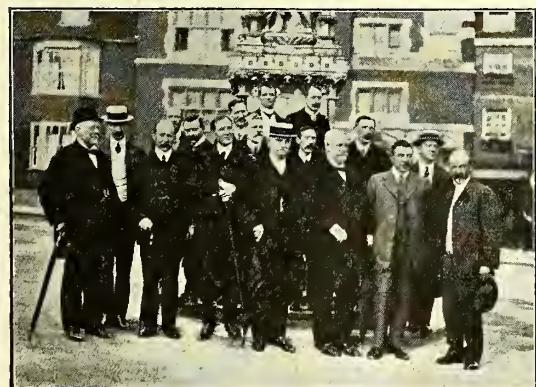
THE PRINCIPAL MEMBERS OF THE LOCAL COMMITTEE.  
Photographed on July 28 at Saffron Walden, when their strenuous duties were nearly concluded.  
*From left to right:* Mr. H. Flanders, Mr. John Evans, Mr. A. Deck, Mr. H. F. Cook, Mr. E. S. Peck.

City the visitors found carriages waiting, these having been provided by the forethought of Mr. Idris. A drive



BORN IN WALES, BUT NOW DISTRIBUTED OVER THE WORLD.  
*From left to right:* Mr. R. Whigham (London), —, Mr. J. W. Cooper (South Africa), Mr. E. Jones (Hanley), Mr. T. H. W. Idris (London), Mr. and Mrs. Thomas (Cheltenham).

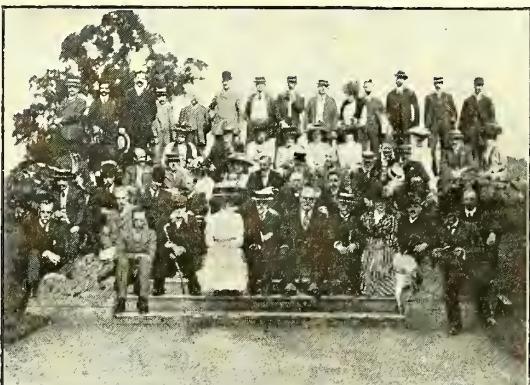
through the city was then taken, and various factories were visited, including a pottery and an embroidery factory.



MOSTLY SCOTTISH, BUT MR. W. F. WELLS (THE NEW PRESIDENT) IS A GOOD REPRESENTATIVE OF IRELAND.  
Taken at Saffron Walden on July 28.

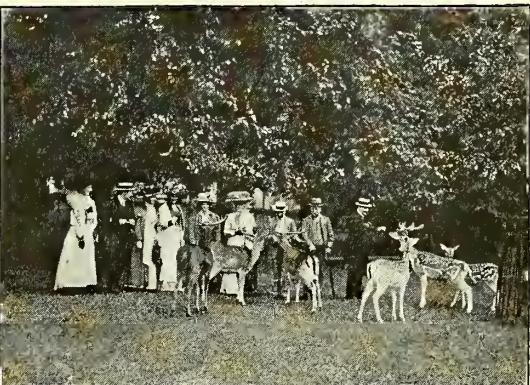
Mr. W. Warren, pharmaceutical chemist (late of Covent Garden, W.C.), was next visited, and later the party took

lunch at the Letchworth Hall Hotel. Mrs. Foggan proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Idris for his kindness, which was duly seconded by Mr. Edmund Jones, and



GROUP TAKEN IN THE GARDENS OF AUDLEY END HOUSE ON JULY 28.  
Mr. and Mrs. Ransom, Mr. R. A. Robinson, and Mr. and Mrs. Peck occupy central positions.

carried with enthusiasm, all declaring they had spent a most delightful day. Mr. Idris, Mr. Ashton, and Mr.



FEEDING THE DEER IN THE GROUNDS OF PETERHOUSE.  
*From left to right:* Miss Bagshaw, Mr. S. H. Campion, Mrs. Knott, Mrs. Bagshaw, Mrs. Blain, Miss Ormerod, Mr. Blain, Mr. John Wild, Mr. Percy Knott

Hobbs entrained for London, and the remainder of the party went on to Hitchin and spent a pleasant afternoon



MANCHESTER VISITORS TO THE CONFERENCE.  
*From left to right (Sitting)* Miss Johnstone, Mrs. Kirkby, Mrs. Franklin, Miss Pidd, Miss Hughes. (*Standing*) Mr. J. Wild, Mr. C. A. Johnstone, Mr. W. Kirkby, Mr. G. H. Franklin, Mr. Balmforth, Mr. A. J. Pidd, Mr. W. G. Hughes, Mr. J. Cleworth

in the laboratories of Mr. Ransom, afterwards returning to Cambridge. (Photos. by Cleworth, Manchester.)

## Commonwealth Standards for Foods and Drugs.

AS mentioned last week (p. 160), the Departmental Conference of five Australian States (New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria), which has been endeavouring to arrive at an agreement on food and drug standards, has made a report. This is divided into two divisions : (1) Resolutions (the weight and validity of which is doubtful), and (2) standards and regulations, which will probably be adopted by the respective States. The significance of the regulations is that they will probably be adopted as regulations under the Commerce Act for all importations at a comparatively early date, though they will not come into force for six to twelve months after adoption. Among the seventeen resolutions are the following :

9. It is highly desirable that repeated dispensing of physicians' prescriptions, without fresh order given by the physician, should be controlled by law.

10. In those States in which the law does not require medicine supplied by pharmacists, otherwise than on order of a legally qualified medical practitioner, to be specially labelled in the event of their containing a drug required to be declared by any Act or regulation, the law should be modified so that such declaration may be required.

Most of the standards and regulations correspond with those already in force in New South Wales, but others are modified, and some, such as No. 20, are new. We select a few of these of special interest to exporters of foods and pharmaceutical products :

### 2.—PRESERVATIVES.

1. The addition of a preservative substance to any article of food, except as specifically permitted by the regulations, is hereby prohibited.

2. Saccharin, saxon, dulcin, glucin, and the like substances, formic aldehyde, boric acid, hydrofluoric acid, hydro-fluorosilicic acid, sulphurous acid, benzoic acid, salicylic acid,  $\beta$ -naphthol, and preparations, compounds, and derivatives of the said substances or any of them, and every substance which when added to food has the property of arresting or impeding fermentation or putrefaction of food, shall be deemed to be preservative substances within the meaning and for the purposes of the regulations.

3. No more than one kind of preservative substance shall be added to any one kind of food, nor to any mixture of two or more kinds of food.

4. There shall be written in the principal label attached to every package containing any food mixed with a preservative substance, in bold-faced sans-serif capital types of not less size than six-point face measurement, a statement in the following form :

#### *Preservatised.*

This food contains not more than (here insert the proportion of preservative added) of (here insert the chemical name of the preservative) to the (here insert the word "pound" in the case of solid food, or the word "pint" in the case of liquid food).

5. This regulation shall not apply to salt (sodium chloride), sugar, spices, wood-smoke, vinegar, and acetic acid added to food.

### 17.—CREAM OF TARTAR.

Cream of tartar shall contain not less than 95 parts per centum of acid tartrates, calculated as potassium acid tartrate ( $KHC_6H_5O_6$ ); not more than 2 parts per centum of sulphates, calculated as calcium sulphate ( $CaSO_4$ ); not more than one-hundredth of a grain of arsenic, calculated as arsenious oxide, to the pound; and not more than one-seventh of a grain of lead to the pound.

### 18.—BAKING-POWDER.

1. Baking-powder shall be a salt, or a mixture of salts, with or without a farinaceous diluent substance, which evolves carbon dioxide on being moistened or heated, and which may be used in the preparation of articles of food as a chemical leaven. It shall contain not more than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  parts of sulphates, calculated as calcium sulphate; it shall yield not less than 10 parts per centum by weight of carbon dioxide; and it shall not contain any alum.

#### *Labelling.*

2. The word "egg," and expressions which include the said word, shall not be written in any label written on or attached to any package which contains any coloured baking-powder.

### 19.—INFANTS' FOOD.

1. Infants' food shall be any food described or sold as an article of food suitable for infants. It shall not contain any woody fibre, nor any mineral substance which is insoluble in acid.

2. In the principal label attached to every package of infants' food which contains starch, or which, when prepared as directed by any accompanying statement or label, does not conform approximately in proportional composition to human milk, shall be written the words "Not suitable for infants under the age of six months," in bold-faced sans-serif capital types. The said words shall form the first line or lines of the said label, and no other word shall be written on the said line or lines.

[The wording formerly required was suitable for infants of six months old or over.]

### 20.—INVALIDS' FOODS.

1. Invalids' foods shall be food-substances modified, prepared, or compounded so as to possess special nutritive and assimilative properties which render them specially suitable for use as food by invalids.

2. Invalids' foods shall contain no preservative or other foreign substance.

[This is new. If adopted under the Commerce Act, importers and manufacturers will have to prove to the Customs Department that their foods come under the definition.]

#### *Labelling.*

3. There shall be written in the principal label attached to any package containing any article of food described as or purporting to be invalids' food, a statement of the ingredients contained in it on which the claim of special suitability for invalids is based.

### 21 (PART).—MALT EXTRACT.

Malt extract shall be the substance obtained by evaporating an aqueous extract of malt at a temperature not exceeding  $55^{\circ}$  C.; it shall contain not less than 70 parts per centum of the total solids derived wholly from malt. Its diastatic power shall be such that 100 grains of the extract will in thirty minutes at a temperature of  $40^{\circ}$  C. convert 250 grains of pure anhydrous potato-starch into an equivalent amount of maltose, as estimated by the Harrison-Gair method.

#### *Liquid Malt Extract.*

Liquid malt extract shall contain not less than 50 parts per centum of solids wholly derived from malt; it shall possess diastatic power equal to that of malt extract.

#### *Malt Extract and Cod-liver Oil.*

Malt extract and cod-liver oil shall be an emulsion composed of malt extract and cod-liver oil, provided that the proportion of cod-liver oil shall be not less than 15 parts per centum by weight. The proportions of the ingredients present shall be declared in the following form in sans-serif capitals of not less size than six-point face measurement: "Containing not less than (here insert the number of parts per centum) parts per centum by weight of cod-liver oil."

### 26 (PART).—OLIVE OIL.

Olive oil shall be the oil obtained by expression from the sound mature fruit of the cultivated olive-tree (*Olea europaea*, L.); it shall have a specific gravity of from 0.913 to 0.919 at a temperature of  $60^{\circ}$  F., a saponification-value between 185 and 196, and an iodine-value of 79 to 90. It shall conform with the general standard for edible fats and oils.

#### "LUCCA" OIL, "SUBLIME SALAD OIL," AND "VIRGIN OIL."

"Lucca" oil, "sublime salad oil," and "virgin oil" shall be an oil which conforms with the standard for olive oil and with the general standard for edible fats and oils.

#### *Labelling.*

No person shall sell any package containing any oil which does not conform to the standard for olive oil and to the general standard for edible fats and oils, on or to which is written or attached the word "olive," or the word "Lucca," or the words "sublime salad," or the word "virgin," or any expression which includes the said words or any of them.

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to a statement of the kinds of oils contained in a mixture of edible fats and oils required by Paragraph 2 of this regulation.

### 52.—ESSENCES.

#### *General Standard for Essences.*

1. Essences shall be solutions of wholesale flavouring-substances in ethylic alcohol, or in water, or in both, with or without harmless colouring-matter.

#### *Oil of Lemon.*

2. Oil of lemon shall be the volatile oil obtained from the fresh peel of the lemon (*Citrus limonum*, L.); it shall have

an optical rotation at 25° C. of not less than +59° in a 100-mm. tube, and it shall contain not less than 4 parts per centum by weight of citral.

#### ESSENCE OF LEMON.

3. Essence of lemon shall be the flavouring-extract prepared from oil of lemon, or from lemon-peel, or from both; it shall contain not less than 5 parts per centum by volume of oil of lemon, and shall conform with the general standard for essences.

#### TERPENELESS OIL OF LEMON.

4. Terpeneless oil of lemon shall be oil of lemon from which all, or nearly all, of the terpenes have been removed.

#### TERPENELESS ESSENCE OF LEMON.

5. Terpeneless essence of lemon shall be the flavouring-extract prepared by dissolving terpeneless oil of lemon in dilute alcohol, or in water, or in both; it shall contain not less than two-tenths of 1 part per centum by weight of citral derived from oil of lemon, and shall conform with the general standard for essences. It shall be labelled "Essence of Lemon (Terpeneless)."

#### VANILLA.

6. Vanilla shall be the dried fruit of *Vanilla planifolia* containing the odoriferous principle or aldehyde known as "Vanillin."

#### VANILLA ESSENCE.

7. Vanilla essence shall be an alcoholic extract of vanilla, and shall contain not less than two-tenths of 1 part per centum of natural vanillin; it shall conform with the general standard for essences.

#### VANILLA SUBSTITUTES.

##### *Labelling.*

8. There shall be written in the principal label attached to every package containing a substance which consists wholly or in part of a substitute for vanilla or for vanillin the words "Imitation Vanilla."

##### *Prohibition.*

9. The word "Vanilla" shall not be written in the statement or label attached to a package containing a substance which consists wholly or in part of a substitute for vanilla, unless conjoined with the word "Imitation," in the following form, "Imitation Vanilla."

#### 53.—CITRIC AND TARTARIC ACIDS.

Citric and tartaric acids shall contain not more than one-hundredth part of a grain of arsenic (calculated as arsenious oxide), nor more than one-seventh of a grain of lead to the pound.

#### 70.—DRUGS.

1. Drugs which are not included in the latest edition, with amendments, of the British Pharmacopoeia, and which are included in the latest edition, with amendments, of the British Pharmaceutical Codex, shall conform to the descriptions and tests respectively prescribed for them in the said Codex, unless otherwise standardised in these regulations, or in any Act in force, or in regulations made thereunder.

Provided that the drugs described in the said Codex below-mentioned shall not be deemed to be adulterated in so far as they are compounded with cotton-seed (*Gossypium herbaceum*) oil:

Unguentum acidi carbolicici comp-	Unguentum calamine-
positum	Linimentum mentholis
Unguentum adipis lance	Linimentum succini composi-
Unguentum diachyli	tum

Provided further, that the drugs described in the said Codex below-mentioned shall not be deemed to be adulterated in so far as they are compounded with an Australian wine containing not more than 16 parts per centum of ethyl alcohol:

Vinum aloes	Vinum ferrum et quininae
Vinum condurango	Vinum pepsiniae
Vinum ergote	Vinum rheii
Vinum ferri citratis	Vinum opii

2. A drug bearing a name recognised in the British Pharmaceutical Codex which does not conform to the description and tests prescribed in the said Codex, and which is not standardised in any Act or regulations made thereunder, shall not be deemed to be adulterated if it be labelled so as to indicate a different standard of strength, quality, or purity, and if it conform to its labelled standard.

Provided that no such drug shall be sold unless it be specifically demanded by the purchaser.

3. No drug shall be deemed to be a preparation of chloroform, provided it contains not more than one-fourth of 1 part per centum of chloroform.

#### 71.—DECLARATION OF CERTAIN DRUGS.

1. There shall be written in the principal label attached to every package which contains any of the substances, or preparations, derivatives, or alkaloids of any of the substances named in this regulation a statement of the name of the sub-

stance or substances, or of the preparation, derivative, or alkaloid of the substance or substances contained in it, and of the quantity or proportion present in it, in the following form:

This mixture, or (alternatively) the contents of this package, includes (or include) (here insert the name of the drug or drugs required to be declared, and the quantity or proportion of each contained in the mixture or package).

Acetanilide	Cresastom	Oil of savin
Adrenals, extracts and preparations of	Cresylie acid	Oil of tansy
a. eucaine	Cotton root	Oil of parsley
Arsenic	Cantharides	Opium
Barium	Ergot	Paraldehyde
Belladonna	Heroin	Phenacitin
a. eucaine	Hydrocyanic acid	Phenazone
Bromine	Iodine	Phosphorus (free)
Bromoform	Lobelia	Stramonium
Cannabis indica	Mercury	Strychnine
Carbolic acid	Nitroglycerin	Sulphonal
Chloroform	Nux vomica	Thyroid gland, preparations of
Chloral hydrate	Oil of pennyroyal	Trional
Coca	Oil of rue	Veronal
Copper		

and other natural synthetic, hypnotic, or analgesic or antipyretic substances, or any reputed emmenagogue or abortifacient substance, and any other drugs of vegetable origin being or containing any poisonous alkaloid, glucoside, or similar potent principle, or any derivative thereof.

2. Any substance included in this regulation, but not specifically named in the list, shall be described by the name most commonly applied to the substance in the English language in the Pharmacopoeias of Great Britain and of the United States of America, or in the British Pharmaceutical Codex.

3. This regulation shall not apply to a drug dispensed and supplied on prescription or order signed by a legally qualified medical practitioner, nor to a mixture supplied by a registered pharmacist for immediate consumption on his premises.

Provided that when any of the following drugs included in the above list are contained in a mixture dispensed by a registered pharmacist in his open shop, declaration of them shall not be required:

Belladonna	Lead (for external use)
Cannabis indica (for external use)	Lobelia
Carbolic acid (in lotion)	Mercury
Chloroform	Nitroglycerin
Copper (for external use)	Nux vomica
Iodine (for external use)	Stramonium

#### 73.—ALCOHOL.

1. There shall be written in the principal label attached to every package containing a proprietary medicine sold for internal use by man, which is compounded with ethyl alcohol in greater proportion than 2½ grammes in 100 c.c., in bold-faced sans-serif capital types of not less size than six-point face measurement, the percentage proportion of alcohol contained in it, expressed in terms of proof spirit, in the following form:

##### *Alcohol.*

This mixture contains not more than (here insert the number of parts per centum) parts per centum of alcohol, equivalent to (here insert the number of parts per centum of proof spirit) parts per centum of proof spirit.

2. When a mixture contains both alcohol and some drug required to be declared, then to the declaration concerning alcohol made in the form prescribed in Clause 1 of this regulation may be added the words "and includes," followed by the declaration of a drug or drugs in the form prescribed in these regulations.

#### 74.—CASTOR OIL.

There shall be written in the principal label attached to every package containing castor oil which is sold for internal use by man the words "For internal use."

#### 75.—ETCALYPTUS OIL.

1. Eucalyptus oil prepared for internal use or inhalation by man shall be the essential oil distilled from the leaves of one or more species of *Eucalyptus*. It shall not contain more than a trace of aldehydes having a boiling-point below 120° C. It shall—

(a) Conform to the standard of the British Pharmacopoeia, or

(b) Have been distilled from one or more species of *Eucalyptus*, in which case the botanic name of the predominating species from which it has been distilled shall be stated on the label, or

(c) Its composition in respect to the approximate percentage of eucalyptol and the presence of phellandrene shall be declared on the label.

##### *Labelling.*

2. In the principal label attached to every package containing eucalyptus oil intended for external use shall be written

in bold-faced sans-serif capital types of not less size than eight-point face measurement, and immediately following the words "Eucalyptus Oil," the words "For external use."

#### 76.—EXEMPTION OF CERTAIN DRUGS FROM PROVISIONS CONTAINED IN THE BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA.

1. The following drugs are hereby exempted from so much of the provisions of the Act as requires that they shall be compounded with alcohol, in accordance with the British Pharmacopoeia, and the said drugs shall not be deemed to be adulterated in so far as they are compounded with an equivalent proportion of methylated spirit:

Linimentum aconiti	Linimentum belladonnae
Linimentum camphore ammonium	Linimentum saponis

2. The following drugs are hereby exempted from so much of the provisions of the Act as requires that they shall be compounded with olive oil or with peanut (*Arachis hypogaea*) oil, in accordance with the British Pharmacopoeia, and the said drugs shall not be deemed to be adulterated in so far as they are compounded with an equivalent proportion of cottonseed (*Gossypium herbaceum*) oil:

Emplastrum ammoniaci cum hydrargyro	Sapo mollis
Emplastrum hydrargyri	Sapo durus
Emplastrum picis	Unguentum capsici
Emplastrum plumbi	Unguentum hydrargyri compositum
Linimentum ammoniae	Unguentum hydrargyri nitratis
Linimentum calcis	Unguentum resinæ
Linimentum camphore	

3. The following drugs are hereby exempted from so much of the provisions of the Act as requires that they shall be compounded with viquin xericum in accordance with the British Pharmacopoeia, and the said drugs shall not be deemed to be adulterated in so far as they are compounded with an Australian wine containing not more than 16 parts per centum by weight of ethyl alcohol:

Vinum antimoniale	Vinum ferri
Vinum colchici	Vinum quininæ
Vinum ipecacuanhae	

## Poison Licences.

(Poisons and Pharmacy Act, Sec. 2.)

### Applications.

ASTON MANOR.—Licences have been applied for to the Aston Manor Town Council by Fredk. Wm. Simpson, a partner of W. R. Simpson & Sons, corn-factors and seedsmen, 30 and 32 High Street, Aston Manor, Birmingham, and by Frank Oldnall, an assistant.

BIRMINGHAM.—Licences have been applied for to the Birmingham City Council by George Pressly, a manager of Robert Sydenham, Ltd., Bristol Road; Arthur Ernest Allen, a manager of the Company; and Herbert Smith, Secretary of the Company.

ELGIN.—James Russell, ironmonger, 51 South Street, Elgin.

NEWTYLE.—John Robertson Milne, saddler, oil and seed merchant, Newtyle.

REIGATE.—Mr. John Henry Forbes, seedsman, 60 Station Road, Redhill, has applied to the Reigate Town Council for a licence.

### Consideration of Applications.

HULL.—The Sanitary Committee of the Hull Corporation at their last meeting received a letter from the Hull Pharmaceutical Association asking that before the committee arrived at any decision with regard to the application from seedsman for poison-licences, that the committee would receive a deputation from the Association. The committee resolved to receive the deputation.

### Application Granted.

EXETER.—The City Council have granted a licence to Mr. Andrew Hope for the sale of agricultural and horticultural poisons.

### Application Refused.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY COUNCIL.—An application from Thomas Johnson, nurseryman, Bedford Park Nursery, and 1A Sutton Court Road, Chiswick, was refused on the ground that the reasonable requirements of the public in the neighbourhood are satisfied.

### Renewals.

BELFAST.—At the quarterly meeting of the Belfast Corporation on August 2 it was reported that applications had been received from Wm. John McClements, 100 High Street; Arthur S. Ritchie, 89 and 91 Victoria Street; Andrew Graham, 12 and 14 Ann Street; Alex. Dickson & Sons, Ltd., Royal Avenue; and Frank E. Smith, 15 and 17 High Street, all florists and seedsmen, for renewal of their poison-licences. The Police Committee had previously authorised the Town Clerk to renew the licences, and this action was approved. It was decided to charge a fee of 1s. 6d. each for the renewals.

## Business Changes.

Notes for this section must not be in the nature of advertisements, and they should be authenticated when sent to the Editor.

MORNEY FRÈRES' shop in Bond Street, London, W., is now occupied by Friswell's Motors.

MR. J. W. EVANS, chemist and druggist, has recently opened The Ammon Pharmacy, Garnant, Carmarthenshire.

MESSRS. GOULD & CO. are removing from 456 Oxford Street, London, W., to 23 North Audley Street, W.

THE BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT of Messrs. Hedges & Son, at 235 High Street, Erdington, near Birmingham, is now open.

MR. W. H. MAUNDER, chemist and optician, has taken over the business of Mr. A. J. Smith, chemist and druggist, North Street, Taunton.

MR. H. R. DAX, chemist and optician, late of Eastwood, Notts, has opened a new pharmacy at Station Road, Shirebrook, near Mansfield.

THE BUSINESS of Mr. C. H. Robshaw, dealer in drugs, chemicals, and patent medicines, 54 Park Lane, Leeds, has been taken over by Davies & Co. (Leeds), Ltd.

ROBERTS & CO., Bond Street, London, W., are removing from 99 to 76 in the same thoroughfare. The latter is a double-fronted shop in a new building on the east side of the street.

MESSRS. RUDDUCK & CO., shop-front builders, 262 Old Street, London, E.C., have taken over the business and stock, etc., of Messrs. J. Bygrave & Sons, shop-fitters, 289 City Road, London, E.C.

THE OFFICES of Messrs. Fickus, Courtenay & Co., Ltd., agents for the Eau de Cologne of Johann Maria Farina, Jülichs Platz No. 4, have been removed from St. Dunstan's Buildings, London, E.C., to 36 Sackville Street, Piccadilly, W.

## William the Porter.

His Philosophisings as recorded by Bruce Logan.

### VI.

"NOW I be right sorry for that lad," said William, as the Junior hastened away, eager to repeat his latest Witticism to the ever-appreciative apprentice.

"Oh, yes, humour be a fine thing, I know, a very fine thing; but like a favourite pill-rounder—it's a bit apt to be misplaced."

"Ay, an' it be a certain fact that ye can't be a humorist an' a successful chemist."

"How be that? Well, now, I can't really explain, but it 'pears to me that it be sort of incompatible like."

"They do tell me, sir, as how a wise man once wrote as 'One touch o' nature makes th' world kin.' Well, perhaps it be a terr'ble risky thing for a man like me to criticise, but I should say as how that poet chiefly meant sympathy when he said nature."

"Ay, sir, an' that be just it, for a man can't be sympathetic an' funny at same time. An' sympathy is what three-quarters of a chemist's customers want."

"Ye must know yerself, sir, that it be a terr'ble funny joke as 'll interest ye when ye've got a boil."

"Ah, but let a man come as has a sympathetic nature an' then ye'll tell him th' history of every boil ye've had since ye were ten, an' afterwards tell all yer friends as he's nicest chap as ever ye met."

"An' that's how most of a chemist's customers be, too. Maybe they hav'n't all got boils, but they've generally got a bit o' trouble o' some kind, an' sympathy appeals to them more than wit."

"Nay, nay, sir, I never did say as a chemist must walk about with a long face, ye can be cheerful whilst ye're sympathetic. But perhaps that wouldn't be good for trade, sir, 'cause cheerful sympathy be such a fine tonic to poorly mortals that maybe they'd want less physic."

"Ay, sir, that's it; strike the happy medium. But keep yer wit to show outside; for it be more dangerous than dynamite when it be flying about a chemist's shop."

# Trade Report and Market Review.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are obtained for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at these prices.

## 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., August 4.

**T**HE markets having been under the influence of the holidays this week, business has been on a restricted scale, and little improvement is looked for during this, the holiday month. Price fluctuations, which have been few, include a further decline of 5d. in codeine and salts. Atropine and hydroquinone are also cheaper to buy. Glacial acetic acid is dearer, as supplies of cheap raw material are now exhausted. Both permanganate of potash and copper sulphate are the turn better; ammonium sulphate has advanced, and benzols are firm. Drugs show few movements. Ergot, jalap, and menthol all remain firm, and in Norway the cod-liver oil market is harder. New Belgian chamomiles are expected next week. Glycerin is very firm, with little likelihood of being cheaper this year. French makers have advanced their prices for distilled by 4l. Quicksilver steady, with a wide margin in prices. Opium has improved from its lowest point, but it will need substantial and sustained buying to maintain prices. Morphine is weak, and prices are more or less a matter of negotiation. Cartagena ipecacuanha is held for firmer rates. In outside articles turpentine is lower, shellac is perhaps not so firm, and rubber is flat and lower. The principal changes have been as follows:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Acetic acid	Cod-liver oil	Digitalis	Atropine
Ammonia sulphate	Copper sulphate	Musk (Russ.)	Codeine and salts
Carnauba wax	Ipecacuanha (Cartagena)	Cabardine	Hydroquinone
Coconut oil	Jalap		Indiarubber
	Pot. permanganate		Turpentine

### Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, August 4:—The sales of opium amount to 200 cases for American account and speculators. Market is now firm at from 10s. to 11s. per lb. for manufacturing qualities.

NEW YORK, August 4:—Business in drugs is quiet. Opium is 5c. per lb, easier at \$5.45 per lb. for druggists. Buchu is firm at \$1.50. Sarsaparilla is easier at 10c. for Mexican. Senega is quiet at 47c. Peppermint oil has an easy undertone at \$1.80. Hydrastis and cascara sagrada are unchanged. Copaipe is steady at 37c. for Central and South American.

### Heavy Chemicals.

There is little of change or of special importance to report regarding the heavy-chemical market, though perhaps just at the moment there is scarcely so much doing as there has been. Nevertheless the tone generally keeps steady, and both home and export inquiries point towards a continuance of this position.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—There has been a better tone in this market, and, with heavier business, prices have improved. Prompt parcels have been taken up well, and present nearest figures stand steady, as follows: Beckton prompt, 25 per cent. ammonia, guaranteed filled into buyers' single bags at Beckton, net cash, 11l. 12s. 6d. to 11l. 15s.; London, 24½ per cent., 11l. 7s. 6d. net cash; Leith prompt, 12l. 2s. 6d., and forward, 12l. 5s.; Hull, 11l. 17s. 6d.; and Liverpool, 11l. 17s. 6d. to 11l. 18s. 9d. A fair amount of business has been done on forward account.

BENZOLS keep on the quiet side, though in some quarters the impression seems to be that an improvement is likely. Present

prices are 4½d. to 6½d. and 5½d. to 7½d. respectively for 90 per cent. and 50 per cent., according to market and terms.

ZINC SALT continue steady at unaltered rates. Zinc sulphate crystals, 6l. 15s. to 7l. per ton, and zinc-chloride solution, 100° Tw., 6l. to 6l. 5s. per ton.

MAGNESIUM SALTS are without fluctuation, and are in fair average demand, both on home and export account. Sulphate, 62s. 6d. to 65s. per ton; chloride, 67s. 6d. to 70s. per ton; and carbonate, 30s. to 35s. per cwt.

### Manchester Chemical-market.

August 2.

Owing to the holidays, the market for heavy chemicals has been distinctly dull, and to-day holiday influences still prevail. There was a quiet feeling in bleaching-powder, which ranges from 4l. 2s. 6d. to 4l. 7s. 6d. per ton in softwood casks on rails. Ammonia alkali remains steady, and bicarbonate of soda is in steady demand at 4l. 7s. 6d., industrial 3l. 17s. 6d., tinted 3l. 7s. 6d., f.o.r. at works. Caustic and carbonate of potash in request at late rates. Acetic acid is firm. Sulphate of copper is fully 5s. per ton higher for prompt delivery at 17l. 10s. to 17l. 15s., but for distant delivery 7s. 6d. per ton more is asked; buyers, however, do not respond. White sugar of lead is firm at 23l. Prussiate of potash and soda are steady, and rather more business reported. Owing to the hot weather, acids are in good demand, though oxalic is quiet. White powdered arsenic very dull. Coal-tar products remain quiet generally, but sulphate of ammonia is dearer at 11l. 15s. to 11l. 15s. 3d. on rails Manchester.

### Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

CADMUIM.—The price is now about m.500 per 100 kilos, for guaranteed 99½-per-cent. metal delivered in Silesia.

CHLORAL HYDRATE.—After the collapse of the Convention, the price was brought down to a level which has placed a large number of makers in a rather awkward position. The price is now m.2 per kilo. Time alone can tell whether further concessions will follow.

ERGOT.—Bids made to Russia for prompt parcels of m.3 per kilo, were disregarded. This has considerable effect on the Hamburg market, in view of the reduced stocks; m.3.20 net cash has been readily paid, and the quotation is now m.3.30. Spanish descriptions were but little affected, and new crop for prompt delivery may be obtained from Spain at m.3.25 net cash.

HYDRASTIS.—America now demands higher prices, the quotation being m.19.25 per kilo. Spot (Hamburg) parcels may possibly still be obtained at m.20.

JALAP.—Large receipts can no longer be reckoned with this year; the first of new crop parcels offered have found a ready market, m.300 per 100 kilos, having been readily paid. Later: Prices have further risen, and now range from m.375 to m.400 per 100 kilos.

LAVENDER-FLOWERS.—This year's French crop promises to be very good, the plant having benefited by the weather and developed remarkably well, even in the higher regions, while the collection and distillation have proceeded under normal conditions. Therefore lower prices are expected than last year, not only for the flowers article, but also for oil.

SENEGA.—Cheap offers of new crop were to be expected, and under m.400 per 100 kilos, has been quoted on American account. In the middle of July a sudden change set on the news that a considerable quantity had been destroyed by fire. This sufficiently explained the firmer tendency, the quotation having again been raised to about m.450. Reports from Hamburg state that parcels for future delivery are not offered under m.4.65 per kilo, net cash c.i.f. Hamburg, and spot lots are held for m.4.75 to m.4.80.

THYMOL.—Makers are agitating for a higher price, and, could the market be guided by the position of raw material, an advance would be justified; current quotations, however, are due to the fact that price-cutting has driven values below intrinsic value. The price of m.11 to m.12 per kilo, will probably continue for some considerable time.

WAX (JAPAN).—The advance in producing countries goes on; quotations there are already higher than on this side, although the spot (Hamburg) price for parcels in transit has already risen to m.88 per 100 kilos. Trade in the article is brisk, and a further rise is looked for.

**London Markets.**

**ACID, ACETIC.**—In a circular issued by a London firm of chemical agents, it is stated that since acetate of lime experienced several successive advances there has been no corresponding increase in the price of acetic acid. This has been partly due to makers giving customers the advantages of raw material bought at lower prices, and also to keen competition. However, this cheaper raw material is now exhausted, and on the basis of the present quotation for acetate of lime higher prices for acetic acid are now inevitable. Prices for *glacial* have therefore been advanced by 20s. to 30s. per ton, and other strengths in proportion; a further advance is expected to occur later in the year.

**AGAR-AGAR** is selling in retail lots at from 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per lb. as to quality.

**ATROPOINE** is lower at from 14s. to 14s. 3d. per oz. net for the pure alkaloid, and from 11s. to 11s. 3d. for the sulphate.

**BUCHU.**—Only a single bale has arrived this week. Meanwhile there is practically no round green to be had, but probably a bid of 7s. 6d. per lb. would find a seller of a bale. Interest is now centred in the New York market, where developments have been as sensational as in London; from that source \$1.50 is quoted, and although buyers for European account have been reported in New York, it is doubtful if they have been able to supply their wants.

**CAMPHOR (CRUDE).**—China continues to ask prohibitive prices; on the spot small sales are reported at 152s. 6d. The Japanese Monopoly are not offering at present.

**CHAMOMILES.**—The new Belgian crop will be ready next week, and, as already reported, prices at the opening are expected to be high. The size of the flowers is reported to be small, while the success or otherwise of the crop depends on the weather now prevailing.

**CINCHONA.**—The exports from Java to Europe during July were 1,624,000 Amst. lb., against 1,728,000 Amst. lb. in July 1909. The total shipments from January to July have been 10,369,000 Amst. lb., against 8,245,000 Amst. lb. for the corresponding period of 1909.

**CLOVES.**—Firm but quiet; to arrive business has been done in Zanzibar at 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for November-January (since buyers) and 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for January-March; for delivery sellers quote October-December at 5 $\frac{7}{8}$ d. and January-March at 6d.

**COCOA-BUTTER.**—At the Amsterdam auction 52 tons Van Houten's sold at 62 $\frac{1}{4}$  cent, and three tons other makes at 54 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents per half-kilo.

**CODEINE.**—The makers reduced the prices of codeine and salts a further 5d. per oz. on August 2, thus making three reductions since the beginning of July. They now quote the pure crystals at from 9s. 4d. to 9s. 7d., muritate and sulphate at from 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d., and phosphate at from 7s. 8d. to 7s. 11d., the lower prices being for 70-oz. contracts for delivery within six months, with reduction clause.

**COPAIBA BALSAM.**—The exports from Maracaibo, Venezuela, according to the British Consul, are returned at 59,139 kilos. (7,005*l.*) during 1909, against 69,739 kilos. (8,057*l.*) in 1908.

**COPPER SULPHATE** is dearer, ordinary Liverpool brands having advanced to 17s. 15s. to 18s., and spring delivery 18s. 15s. to 19s. per ton.

**DIGITALIS-LEAVES** are offered on the spot at 56s. per cwt., which is easier than our previous quotation.

**DRAGON'S BLOOD.**—Sales of good reboiled Singapore lump have been made at 11s. 10s. per cwt.

**GLYCERIN** remains very firm, and it is not anticipated that there will be any reduction in price before the spring of next year. The official price of double-distilled s.g. 1,260 quality is 95s. per ton in drums and 99s. in cases in five-ton lots on contract, while the price for dynamite quality is 85s. to 86s., and crude 60s. The French refiners have advanced their prices by 10f. per 100 kilos. (equal to 4s. per ton) for distilled.

**GUM ARABIC** quiet. Soudan gums are steady, with sales at from 34s. to 36s. per cwt. spot as to quality; to

arrive, 33s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f. terms is quoted. East Indian gums are quiet, with Ghatti extremely scarce on spot and for shipment; 36s. 6d. c.i.f. might be accepted for No. 1. Scented Aden is worth 30s., and unscented Aden 32s. per cwt.

**HYDRASTIS** is rather firmer at from 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. net.

**HYDROQUINONE** is lower, at from 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. per lb. net as to quantity.

**INDIARUBBER** is again lower, with only a small business. Fine hard Pará spot and near delivery has been sold down to 3s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

**IODINE.**—The exports of the crude iodine from Japan during May were 603 kin, valued at 2,953 yen; during the five months (January-May) the figures are: 1910, 4,914 kin; 1909, 9,604 kin; and 1908, 3,211 kin. Exports of potassium iodide were 3,431 kin in May, and during the five months they have been: 1910, 27,823 kin; 1909, 13,279 kin; 1908, 11,406 kin.

**IPECACUANHA.**—There has been more inquiry for Cartagena, sales of which are reported up to 5s. 10d. per lb., but most ask 6s. About 30 bales have been re-shipped to the United States and the deliveries during July were good.

**JALAP** is firmer, holders requiring 1s. 8d. for 10 per cent.; business has been done at 1s. 6d. c.i.f.

**LIME JUICE.**—Concentrated West Indian is steady, with a small business, the value being 18s. 10s.

**MENTHOL.**—Although a holiday tone prevails this week, there is a firm undertone. All the cheap parcels have been cleared, and sellers now ask 9s. 2d. to 9s. 3d., with small sales of Kobayashi at the lower figure.

The exports from Japan during May were 12,159 kin, and for the five months ending May 1910 they were 44,652 kin, against 26,046 kin and 25,828 kin for the corresponding periods of 1909 and 1908.

**METHYL SULPHONAL** is lower at from 13s. to 15s. 6d. per lb. net, as to quantity.

**MUSK** continues firm and scarce. Tonquin pod, pile 1, thin blue skin, offering at 72s. 6d. per oz., and pile 3, 55s.; old-fashioned is worth from 52s. 6d. to 55s., and pile 3, 35s. per oz. Chinese Cabardine is unchanged at about 35s., and fair Russian could probably be had at 18s. per oz.

**NAPHTHALENE.**—Refined is quoted at from 4s. 10s. to 8s. 10s. per ton, and the salts from 40s. to 42s. 6d. per ton.

**OIL, ANISEED (STAR).**—Sellers of "Red Ship" quote 4s. 1d. spot and 4s. 3d. c.i.f.; other brands are obtainable at 4s. 6d. spot, and to arrive the sales include 25 cases October shipment at 4s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. c.i.f.

**OIL, COD-LIVER.**—Writing from Bergen on August 1, our correspondent states that the market is apparently a shade firmer, finest non-congealing Lofoten oil not offering below 100s. 6d. per barrel c.i.f. terms. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 5,550 barrels, against 7,280 barrels at the same date of last year. In London, agents quote up to 102s. for prompt delivery and 102s. 6d. forward.

**OILS, FIXED.**—Linseed is firm at 38s. to 38s. 3d. in pipes and 38s. 6d. in barrels. Cottonseed is steady at 34s. for crude, 30s. 6d. for ordinary pale refined, and 38s. for sweet refined. Rape is quiet at 25s. 6d. spot for ordinary brown crude, 28s. for English refined in casks, 25s. for Jamba, and 25s. for Ravison. Coconut oil is dearer at 42s. for Ceylon, and at 48s. to 50s. for Cochin, both spot. Lagos Palm is 33s. spot and 31s. 9d. in Liverpool. Petroleum is quiet at 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for Russian, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for American, and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for water-white. Turpentine has declined to 48s. 9d. for American on the spot.

**OPIUM.**—Owing to continued American buying, market in Smyrna is reported to be firmer. Holders now ask 9s. 9d. c.i.f. to arrive for 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ s. per cent., and the spot value is about 12s. for druggists'. Persian is nominal.

A Smyrna advice of July 19 reports a very active week, sales amounting to 256 cases new crop at from 8s. 8d. to 10s. 6d. as to quality, etc. The largest purchases were for the U.S.A., their share being 175 cases, while the Continent bought 74 cases. Buyers found great difficulty during the last two days in operating even at slightly advanced rates, and next week's purchases will probably be effected at more pronounced figures. The arrivals to date amount to 1,213 cases, against 525 cases at same period last year.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on July 23 that the sales for the week amount to 256 cases for arrival at from 80 to 82 piastres for choice current, 83 to 84 piastres for good choice, and 86 to 87 piastres for extra Karahissar, equivalent to 9s. to 9s. 7d. per lb. c.i.f. European ports. Ten cases of extra Yerli (*à la visite*) realised 93 piastres, or 10s. 4d., per lb. c.i.f. In addition, some 60 cases have been sold t.q. at prices varying as to quality, these sales not figuring in the official lists, so that it is impossible to exactly estimate the stock. The arrivals amount to 1,213 cases, against 525 cases at the same date of last year, but these figures do not serve as a basis for the estimation of the stock, as account must be taken of the fact that the yield last year the crop was mostly from the winter and summer sowings, whereas the present crop represents the winter sowings only, and will therefore be concluded earlier. Market closes firm with buyers, and a change is not expected before October.

A further Smyrna advice of July 23 states that the concessions made by holders led to a considerable demand, 256 cases changing hands, comprising 65 cases new prime Karahissar t.q. at the equivalent of from 9s. 4d. to 9s. 6d., 184 cases new extra ditto t.q. at 9s. 7d. to 10s., and seven cases inspected Yerli at 10s. 7d. per lb. c.i.f. European ports. Market closes firm with a higher tendency, and should buyers show the same anxiety to operate next week as now an advance will take place. An advice from Salonica, dated July 24, states that the situation is weaker, and concessions were made this week by native traders. Rates are now becoming low, and the idea prevails that there is little room for a further important reduction, because prices are now comparatively cheaper than at the corresponding period of the four last years. The present decline is due to the extremely small demand. It is, however, certain that stocks in manufacturers' and consumers' hands are low; should there be a return to more normal activity the probability is that the market will go dearer.

**PEPPER (BLACK).**—Steady at 4 $\frac{1}{16}$ d. per lb. for fair Singapore on the spot, and sellers of August-October at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. c.i.f. d/w; January-March has been sold at 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ d. and March-May at 4d. c.i.f. In Lampung descriptions a good business has been done at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for August-October, at 3 $\frac{1}{16}$ d. for October-December, and at 3 $\frac{1}{32}$ d. c.i.f. for January-March.

**PEPPER (WHITE).**—Steady but quiet, with fair Singapore offering at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. spot; to arrive the sales include August-September at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., September-November at 6 $\frac{25}{32}$ d., and October-December at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. c.i.f.

**POTASH PERMANGANATE** is somewhat scarce on the spot, and as supplies are coming forward slowly, prices are rather firmer in consequence; from 36s. 6d. to 37s. per cwt. is quoted for small crystals, with the usual extras for medium and large.

**QUICKSILVER** is unaltered at from 87. 12s. 6d. in first-hands and 87. 7s. from second-hands, market being steady.

**QUININE** continues extremely quiet and unaltered at from 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 7d. per oz. for the usual German brands of sulphate from second-hands, makers quoting 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. At the Amsterdam auction, held on July 29, 1,417 $\frac{1}{2}$  kilos. Ed. II. were offered, of which 708 $\frac{3}{4}$  kilos. sold at 10.20 fl. per kilo., being the same price as the previous auction. The next auction will be held on August 12, and will also consist of 1,417 $\frac{1}{2}$  kilos. Ed. II.

**RHUBARB.**—Recent sales for arrival include Canton at 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and flat high-dried at 9d. per lb. c.i.f. terms.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—Mexican on the spot is now quoted at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., and to arrive at 5d. c.i.f.

**SENEGA.**—Steady, with small sales at 2s. 2d. per lb. spot, and to arrive from 2s. to 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. c.i.f. is quoted.

**Senna.**—The *Clan Campbell* has brought 317 bales Tinnevelly from Tuticorin.

**HELLAC** has been quiet, with small sales on the basis of 87s. to 88s. for fair TN orange on the spot. A fair business has been done in futures, including August delivery at 87s. 6d., December 90s. 6d. to 91s., and March 93s. 6d., closing steady.

**Soy** is steady at from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per gal. duty paid.

**TONKA-BEANS.**—According to the British Consul at Caracas, the total exports from Venezuela during 1908-9 amounted to 290 metric tons, valued at 32,343l., against 1 metric ton only, valued at 72l., in 1907-8. The Consul states that the great increase in the exports is due to the fact

that the heavy triennial crop was exported in 1908-9, almost all of it to the United States.

**VALERIAN** is steady at 31s. per cwt. spot.

**WAX, CARNAUBA**, has been in improved demand, up to 130s. per cwt. having been paid for waxy grey; but supplies of this quality are now extremely scarce. Chalky is held for 140s. spot.

#### Creosote Oil.

The "Newcastle Chronicle" states that the Manchester firm of Hardman & Co. have selected Maryport, West Cumberland, as the site for new chemical-works. The intention is to manufacture creosote oil from the by-products of the Harrington, St. Helens, and Moresby coke-ovens, and it is to be practically all shipped to American timber-yards.

#### Dominican Vanilla.

The Dominican correspondent of the "West India Committee Circular" states that a few months ago an expert vanilla-curer came to the island. He had now cured his first crop, the green pods being obtained from the few plants in existence. He informed the "Circular" correspondent that he has never seen better vanilla, while a large proportion of the pods are of such a length that at present there is no quotation for them. In the interior of Dominica, the planter states, many districts were perfectly adapted to the growth of vanilla, and if he found that the prices realised were as good as he anticipated he would in all probability remain at Dominica and purchase the green vanilla for curing. Many planters who took up land in the interior put in a few vines, but the immense trouble and difficulty involved in the curing had prevented any real attention being paid to the industry.

#### Mexican Candelilla Wax.

According to the American Consul at Hamburg, manufacturers in that city are not prepared to share the opinion of an American correspondent that Mexican candelilla wax is equal to carnauba wax for industrial purposes other than the manufacture of shoe-polish. Candelilla wax is known in Hamburg, but has not made much headway. One or two sales have been made at 155m. per 100 kilos, but at the present quotation for carnauba wax the latter is preferred. Candle manufacturers object to candelilla wax, for the reason that it melts at 65° C., whereas carnauba wax melts at 83° to 91° only. They are furthermore prejudiced in favour of carnauba wax from the fact that they are familiar with its use, and if they adopt candelilla wax would be obliged to obtain new formulas at considerable preliminary expense. For the manufacture of shoe-polish the low melting-point of candelilla wax is rather an advantage than otherwise, and if exporters could offer it at prices substantially lower than the average range for carnauba wax, something might be done, especially if the exporters should undertake to procure reliable formulas themselves instead of placing that burden upon their buyers.

#### Flax-seed.

The Journal of the Department of Agriculture for Ireland reports a further decrease in the area devoted to flax in Holland; the estimates of this decrease vary, but it would appear that the acreage in 1909 was some 30 per cent. less than in 1908. The weather in Holland during the 1909 season was most unfavourable for flax, and the crop was harvested under unseasonable conditions. The quality of Dutch seed available is therefore small, and good quality sowing-seed is scarce. The Department warns Irish growers who may be offered Dutch seed of the 1908 crop to take steps to have its germination tested, for if its growth has not been impaired by keeping, such seed is preferable in many cases to much of the 1909 crop. Reports from Russia furnished to the Department state that there was a slight decrease in the area under flax as compared with 1908. Climatic conditions were, on the whole, most favourable, and it is expected there will be a plentiful supply of sowing-seed of good quality. The Department urges upon flax-growers the necessity of having the germination, purity, and weight of their seed tested at the seed-testing station, at which, for a nominal charge of 3d. per sample, growers are afforded exceptional privileges of satisfying themselves as to the quality of seed they propose to sow.

#### Macassar Products.

The exports of *cajuput oil* from Macassar during 1909 amounted to 1,488 crates, against 2,950 crates in 1908 and 3,695 crates in 1907. The demand was depressed, owing to the poor prices paid. Macassar produces about 300 tons of *Cassia Fistula* annually, but, as it finds its way to the European Continent on through bills of lading from the ports along the coast, exact statistics cannot be obtained. Considerable quantities of *agar-agar* have been exported to China, the

figures for the past three years being as follows : 1907, 469 tons ; 1908, 314 tons ; and 1909, 714 tons. The exports of sandalwood show a slight increase, being 839 tons in 1909, 673 tons in 1908, and 292 tons in 1907. Last year the United States were buyers, about one-fifth of the total finding its way there. Very low prices were obtained for gum-copal, and the result was a marked decrease in exports, which were as follows : 1909, 3,528 tons ; 1908, 5,414 tons ; and 1907, 4,980 tons. Prices continue low, and there appears to be no prospect of an improvement in the near future. The clove-crop was again a failure ; nutmegs were in poor demand, and exports fell off considerably ; mace was more inquired for, and prices were satisfactory. The exports were as follows : Nutmegs : 1907, 6,640 cwt. ; 1908, 8,341 cwt. ; 1909, 3,700 cwt. Mace : 1907, 1,440 cwt. ; 1908, 1,200 cwt. ; 1909, 1,460 cwt. Cloves : 1907, 361 cwt. ; 1908, 340 cwt. ; 1909, 300 cwt.

#### Otto of Rose.

Our Bulgarian correspondent writes on July 27 that the market continues dull and stagnant, with a downward tendency. The sudden and sharp advance in the price of this year's otto, which we reported a fortnight ago, has been suddenly checked. The owners of old stock and the local speculators have so far purchased but very little new otto, and their attempt to "bull" the market and to establish prohibitive prices has failed. Dealers have so far limited their purchases to immediate requirements only, none being disposed to invest money in large stocks of otto, especially as the rose output of every village whose otto has been recently bought has turned out from 25 to 30 per cent. larger. In many villages in the counties of Stara Zagora, Nova Zagora, and Kazanlik the produce has proved only 10 per cent. smaller, and in many even larger than last year's. Just as last year's verified reports claimed the crop to be only 135,000 oz., and when this same crop was purchased and exported by the dealers it increased to over 185,000 oz., so this year too the crop is not 2,560 kilos, or 90,240 oz., as some purposely minimise it, but far in excess. We doubt, however, if half of the present crop will be disposed of at this year's high prices. In the face of so many fine brands of synthetic otto of rose, sold variously from 3s. to 4s. per oz., we feel more than sure that most of this year's output will remain unsold in the hands of the Bulgarian speculators.

#### Tahiti Vanille.

The exports of vanilla from the Society Islands showed the considerable increase of 33 tons during 1909, owing to the improvement in prices ; the total shipments were 206 tons, valued at 41,331/-, against 173 tons, valued at 27,765/-, in 1908. Stimulated by the better prices, which date from three years ago, the plantations (says Mr. Consul Rowley) which had been allowed to run wild, or had been destroyed, were either put in order or restocked. After having been spoilt during many years by high prices, which yielded to the native planters, in return for a minimum outlay in capital and labour, a degree of affluence far beyond their wants, the gradual and steady decline caused by the overstocking of the market brought an era of disappointment and discouragement to those who had hoped that the golden harvests of the past were a permanent blessing of vanilla-cultivation. Unable to see the necessity of adapting production to the laws of supply and demand in connection with an article for which there is a limited use and sale, the natives, rather than meet the difficulty by reducing their output and making up (by quality) their former incomes from this source of revenue, preferred to throw up the pursuit altogether. So much for the quantity produced. As to the quality, it is to be feared that the preparation of vanilla actually grown at Tahiti is not open to very great improvement. With special care the article, produced in reasonable proportion to the requirements of the trade, could no doubt show better results in price, but it is doubtful whether the difference so obtained would compensate one for the extra care, expense, and loss of quick turnover that a departure from present ways and methods would entail.

**IMPORTATION OF SPIRITS.**—The Board of Trade have received from the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Customs copy of an Order (No. 1251), dated June 20, which has been issued under the Australian Commerce Act, regarding the claims made relative to spirits containing medicinal properties on importation into the Commonwealth. It is stated in the Order that the description of spirits should be confined to the nature of the article, and that it cannot be truthfully asserted as a general statement that spirits are safe and beneficial, and that any statements, direct or indirect, which would infer medicinal properties, are not to be permitted. It is pointed out that this direction is not to affect any statement as to the purity of spirits. Importers are informed that an observance of these conditions will be strictly enforced from January 1, 1911, excepting as regards those spirits which are in bond on that date.

## Queensland Arrowroot.

By R. C. Cowley, F.C.S.

THIS article has claimed some attention on the London market during the last few months, and a few remarks on its source, its preparation, and its comparison with the Bermuda article may not be out of place. Queensland arrowroot is derived from *Canna edulis*, and may therefore be considered a variety of *tous-les-mois*. The true *Maranta* arrowroot cannot be grown to perfection in Queensland ; *Canna* var. have become wild plants in the gardens about Brisbane, and are somewhat troublesome to eradicate. *C. edulis*, from which arrowroot is obtained, grows wonderfully well in rich soils alongside creeks, especially in black forest or scrub soil, attaining a height of 8 ft., surmounted by a spike of rich red flowers 2 ft. higher still. The rhizomes weigh from 1 to 2 lb. when ready for digging. The principal areas of cultivation are in South Queensland, between Brisbane and the New South Wales border, in the neighbourhood of Pimpama, Coomera, and Nerang Creeks. Last year 246 acres were under cultivation, from which there was a total production of 2,820 tons of arrowroot farina. Like all tuberous-rooted plants, the largest yield of farina is obtained after the mild winter frosts have set in, which send all the starch down into the underground portions. The plant flowers in May, and is ready for digging in August. It is rather difficult to get out of the ground, as the rootlets become intermatted, and masses of rhizomes, rootlets, and earth weighing something like 2 cwt. are got up. The pumpkin-shaped rhizomes are cut off, thoroughly washed, and raised by a lift to the grating-machine. The pulp and farina are washed out into a circular trough provided with holes and pegs at different levels on its side. Here they are allowed to settle ; the farina sinks to the bottom as a hard mass, and the pulp is removed from the top of the farina with a rake. The farina is washed about half-a-dozen times with water by subsidence, the water being drawn off by the holes in the sides of the tank. When thoroughly washed the farina is rubbed through a calico strainer by mechanical means, which separates it completely from the fibre. The solid farina is dug out of the receiver by means of wooden spades and spread in thin layers on calico drying-tables, and dried by exposure to the heat of the sun. The product is a perfectly white glistening farina which does not possess any tendency to cohere, showing absence of glutinous substances. It is a very pure form of starch.

I am indebted to Mr. Brunnich, the Queensland Government agricultural chemist, for the following table of comparison of *Maranta* starch from Bermuda with Queensland arrowroot from *Canna edulis*. They are all commercial products, and no special care was taken in the selection of the Queensland arrowroot :

	Bermuda Arrowroot		Queensland Arrowroot	
	2/6d per lb.	1/1 per lb.		
Moisture ... ...	13.5	15.86	17.36	17.28
Starch ... ...	82.24	82.61	81.52	81.87
Ash ... ...	0.124	0.172	0.142	0.295
Proteids ... ...	0.052	0.087	0.078	0.061
Fibre (by difference)	4.09	1.28	0.092	0.50

I am not aware that Bermuda arrowroot possesses any special flavour which gives it an advantage over the Queensland product, and the analysis of all samples shows that the Queensland product is freer from fibre than the Bermuda samples. It would be interesting, anyway, to know what the virtues claimed for Bermuda arrowroot, or, in fact, any arrowroot, are due to as a food : they all appear to be more or less pure starch. My wife informs me that a year ago she bought Queensland arrowroot from the local grocer at 5d. per lb., and she used it for laundry purposes, for which it has considerable local reputation ; the retail price is now 8d. per lb. in Brisbane, and the commercial value is rapidly rising. The appearance and purity of the product should make it a useful article industrially.



### Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they are not recorded. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects pertaining to pharmacy and its allied trades are replied to in these columns, if they are of general interest. Letters submitted to the Editor for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in the 'C. & D.' does not imply our agreement with the opinions of the writers.

### The Proposed Dental Bill.

SIR,—The proposed Dental Bill can never become law if a decided opposition is raised. If, however, chemist-extractors and adaptors sit quietly with folded arms they may find themselves left out in the cold should the new Bill become law. Chemists must combine at once and show a determined front; our claims must be put forward with a determination not to allow our rights to be filched from us. We have a much better claim to registration than the inexperienced canvassers who stump the country. I suggest that every chemist who has any claim to registration should send in his name and a subscription to the defence fund, that a committee be formed to take up the matter, and that our demands be submitted to the promoters of the Bill, with an intimation that if those demands are not respected no stone will be left unturned to prevent the Bill becoming law. In putting forward our claim I suggest that we demand registration as a right for every chemist and druggist of Great Britain or pharmaceutical chemist of Ireland, and that chemists so registered shall be able to go in for the L.D.S. *sine curriculo* within a specified time, say two years. I enclose cheque for one guinea as subscription to any fund which may be started to forward the claims of chemists, and will gladly send another if required.

Yours truly,

ADAPTOR. (246/72.)

SIR,—I suggest that every chemist who has been engaged in the practice of dentistry for five years or more should send his name to the C. & D. for the purpose of making a list of those interested; also that, in the event of the proposed Dental Bill coming before Parliament without amendment, each of these chemist-extractors should write to the M.P. for his division, explaining the matter and pointing out the hardship which would be entailed if the objectionable clauses became law. It would be well to emphasise the fact that the House of Lords, by their recent decision, unanimously upheld the right of the unregistered to practise dentistry, and decided that the Act of 1878 protected the title only. I shall be pleased to join any combination of chemists to defend their undoubted rights in this matter. Yours faithfully,

VESTED INTERESTS. (242/39.)

SIR,—I see that by Clause 2 the British Dental Association would be prepared to grant a certificate of competency to administer anaesthetics and perform dental work to any and all persons who, having been employed by some person engaged in dental work and obtained a smattering of the work, have commenced business on their own account; while recognition would be refused to a pharmacist or chemist or druggist because he carries on the dental work in conjunction with his other business. Now I think if there is any class of men more competent than another to administer anaesthetics and perform dental work it is pharmacists, as they are not only familiar with the appearance of, but the action and effects of the various anaesthetics in general use. I think, therefore, it would not be a difficult matter to convince Parliament that it is not so much competency or the safety of the public which the B.D.A. is so anxious about as obtaining a monopoly of the dental business. My advice to chemist-extractors is to get the names of all in this business who do dental work,

and send them a post-card suggesting that they help in the formation of a defence federation for the three kingdoms.

Faithfully yours,

Belfast.

JAS. D. CARSE.

### Chemists' Hours.

SIR,—After reading your notes in this week's C. & D. about chemists' hours it struck me that it would be interesting to know the hours of business in chemists' pharmacies in different parts of the country and how distributed between master and employé. The hours in my pharmacy are as follows : 8 A.M. to 9 P.M., and on Saturdays 8 A.M. to 10 P.M. I keep one assistant (outdoor) and live on the premises myself. My assistant comes at 8 A.M. every morning punctually; he has one hour for dinner and three-quarters of an hour for tea. He lives five minutes' walk away. He rarely stays till closing time, but leaves about 8 P.M., and 9 P.M. on Saturdays; sometimes a little later. One week he goes off work at 1 P.M. on one day for the remainder of the day, and the next week at 4.30 one day. Occasionally he has an extra half-hour for dinner. Our Sunday duty is from 9 A.M. to 10 A.M.; 2 P.M. to 3 P.M.; and 6 P.M. to 9 P.M. The two former duties I do myself, and the evening duty we take alternately. I give a fortnight's holiday a year with pay, and give an extra day's holiday now and then. I also take nearly all the Bank Holidays myself. I am sure it pays to be somewhat lenient as regards hours and holidays if you have a good assistant who takes an interest in his work and looks after his employer's interests.

COUNTRY CHEMIST. (239/69.)

### National Union of Assistant Pharmacists.

SIR,—May I use the columns of your valuable journal to obtain expression of opinion upon the future conduct of the N.U.A.P.? Many of us feel that growth of the Union is proving too slow to indicate that robust health necessary to its well-being. This is due to the fact that, despite all we have done, a large number of assistants are still unaware of the Union's existence, or, being aware, are unconverted, or, unhappily too likely, are among the converted, but apathetic. To be a successful force in the sphere of action we have chosen, we should be able to number some two thousand members at least (there must be nearly this number of qualified assistants alone). Upon the present basis of subscription an income of some 500*l.* would thus be assured—sufficient for our needs, I believe. Should it be necessary or advisable to institute a benefit scheme, naturally a larger subscription must be levied to provide the wherewithal. This should be left, as at present, in the hands of the members. But the immediate matter is, can the large number of members be obtained? and, if so, how is the best method to begin? I venture, therefore, to submit a scheme, and await the criticism and suggestions of all and sundry. To form an organisation necessitates an organiser, and an organiser requires an organisation to support him. Therefore, unless we are prepared to be bold, we are in a fair way to be overcome by this "vicious circle." An organising secretary must be found, no very difficult task among junior pharmacy to-day, I submit, but, unless the man possessing the necessary ability and sufficiently well equipped with this world's goods to act for one year at his own risk is discovered, enough money for the initiation must be found. If we estimate as a salary for a young, enthusiastic, and capable organiser 140*l.*, and add, say, 10*l.* for travelling expenses, the amount required is 244*l.* I propose that a guarantee fund be formed at once. Are there 250 men willing to guarantee 1*l.* per year, or that portion requisite to make up the deficit? It is quite possible that such a secretary could add 500 members in the first year, travelling from place to place, canvassing especially in those parts where trade unionism already flourishes. As a candidate for Council election he would be advantageously placed, and if given powers to conduct an assistants' journal, should be able to wield another source of profit. Such, briefly, Sir, is the scheme. Will N.U.A.P.ers enlarge upon it, and so indicate whether I have sufficient backing to bring the matter before the executive committee?

Members of the Union will be pleased to hear that some "lobbying" has been done in connection with the

Shops Bill, and that the Union will pursue this course if signs are shown of proceeding with the Bill.

Yours very truly,

FREDERIC BULLEN.

85 Lydhurst Avenue, Streatham Hill, S.W., July 17.

#### Chemists and Soda-water Trade.

SIR,—I notice that the question, Does it pay? has again arisen. It is one that has many sides to it. Retailing "minerals" in the ordinary way, that is those manufactured by others, leaves such a small margin of profit that when the risks and labour entailed are estimated the chemist is apt to conceive that the trade itself is more bother than it is worth. There are some, however, who have found the trade sufficiently profitable to merit their approval. There are not wanting in every good pharmaceutical business some customers who prefer to buy their "minerals" of the chemist, so that they have an actual or implied guarantee of quality. This confidence may be well placed or not, according to circumstances; but in any case it is an obligation to the customer. The chemist who has once set up in the trade will find it difficult to drop it without running the risk of losing some of his clients—a very important consideration at all times. For this and other reasons if the trade can be made profitable there should be sufficient reason for its continuance. Supposing this view is accepted, the next point to consider will be as to the best and most profitable method of conducting the trade. Will it pay better to retail productions of others or to manufacture for oneself? Until within the past few years it was impossible for the pharmacist to manufacture for himself, unless to such an extent that he could run an extensive trade in "minerals" as a part of or in addition to his usual business. The cost of plant was so great that the expenditure could only be warranted by a demand such as no chemist could hope to incorporate with the working of a pharmacy. Modern invention has, however, completely revolutionised those disabilities, and the chemist is now able to instal a plant which will provide just as many waters as he may require for his own retailing—products of a character and quality vastly superior to those generally produced by the average maker. In this particular the chemist is in a better position than the ordinary maker, because his plant absorbs no more capital than might reasonably be invested in a limited output. He has no increase of rental to pay beyond that which is entailed by his pharmacy and premises. The labour required, even for an extensive business, is not more than can be performed by a small staff whose leisure can occasionally be occupied in other ways; and the cost of working is at all times in exact proportion to the output. The ordinary manufacturer has always an expensive up-keep to meet whether trade be good, bad, or indifferent. He sells at a price to the retailer which admits of the retailer's profit, and does this at an all-round profit to himself. The chemist manufacturing his own supply limits his expenses in accordance with the output, and retails at full price, thereby raking in the wholesale and retail profits at one deal. It might therefore be reasonably estimated that the mineral water-making chemist holds a 50 per cent. better position than the ordinary maker; consequently, if it pays the ordinary maker to continue in business, surely it would pay the chemist also. There is another argument in favour of the chemist as manufacturer that merits attention. The public looks to the chemist to retail aerated waters of the highest quality, and, as already stated, they feel that such mineral waters are guaranteed. Hence they command fair prices, and do not compete in the degraded field of cutting competition. The "minerals" supplied by the chemist under his own label entitle them to a respect that would give to them a higher value, which the chemist is entitled to charge. There are, of course, many consumers of carbonated beverages who first insist that they shall be cheap. Such consumers buy in the cheapest market and desire no guarantee of quality. These are the class who lose syphons, break, or mutilate them without mercy. They are the class the chemist should avoid—that is if he wishes to be successful. Better to supply only one dozen syphons daily at a fair price to select customers than twenty dozen to such rabble. Once let your clients understand that quality is the ruling spirit with you, and

your mineral-water trade will improve steadily. The foregoing arguments give the chemist as mineral-water maker a new aspect altogether. His name alone is a guarantee of quality, and thus he is freed from the cutting competition which has destroyed the trade throughout the country. The people are beginning to understand that cheap "minerals" are not as pure or wholesome as they might be, consequently the guarantee will soon find favour with the more particular public, and find stalwart support with the medical man and those engaged in nursing. The chemist may rest assured that this higher trade is reserved for him, and to that he can make his sundry proprietary additions. Thus a mild aperient, a tonic, a digestive water are all within his province, and these can be retailed in pint coloured syphons, say at 6d. each, a price that would handsomely pay the manufacturer.

Yours truly,

LIQUOR SODÆ EFF. (237/43.)

SIR,—In the somewhat desultory correspondence in your recent issue respecting aerated water and syphons, the first considerations to chemists and consumers appear to have been lost sight of. These are—

1. No soda water can be legally sold as soda water unless it contains added soda salts. This can be verified by reference to judicial decisions.

2. The guarantee of a pure water supply. Any system of filtration is almost sure to break down occasionally, and the best filters do not remove soluble organic matters. A comparison between soda water made from a pure water supply with that made from river water will almost invariably lead the consumer to determine always to make quite sure of obtaining that which is made from a pure source. The determination in favour of a pure water supply will be strengthened if inquiry is made as to what sources of contamination the usual town supply is subject to. As to the life of a syphon, to cover breakages, repairs, deterioration, etc., it is certainly necessary to write off 15 per cent., and in addition it must be remembered that the syphon has been undergoing a process of evolution and supersession. This evolution appears to be going on rapidly just now. The same may be said of machinery. One of your correspondents places no value on his own labour nor on the labour of his staff. This does not require any comment. Machine-makers can only see one aspect of the case. As to soda-water manufacturing by the chemist being profitable, in my experience I think I can safely say that not more than 10 per cent. of those who are induced to buy machines continue to carry on the manufacturing for many years. The inference is obvious.

Yours faithfully,

J. M. (236/51.)

#### The Time of Thermometers.

SIR,—Dr. J. C. McWalter's pertinent question in your issue of July 11 has elicited replies which indicate that the subject of the marking of clinical thermometers is one which stands in much need of ventilation. I imagine there is scarcely an article handled by the pharmacist the sale of which proves such a trial to his patience and his temper as this little instrument. Who of us is not painfully familiar with such complaints as the following? "Oh, I've brought this thermometer back. It can't be right because there is a crook in it." "There is something wrong with this one, the mercury is split in two." "This thing's no good, I put it in hot water to try it and now it won't budge." "This is a 'deader,' the mercury won't run back." "Please change this for a good one, I've kept it in my mouth more than a minute and it won't run up to the arrow-mark." Such episodes often make one long for the good old days when the clinical was rarely seen except in the hands of the physician, but it must be admitted that a good deal of the trouble is caused by the absurd habit of stamping the thermometers "30 seconds" and "1 minute," and so leading the public to expect a rapid registration under any and all circumstances. Personally, as with Dr. McWalter, I have never known an instrument register a correct temperature in 30 seconds, except in the rectum. My own circulation must, I suppose, be classed as belonging to the sluggish or "chilblain" variety. In the morning I am generally subnormal—about 97.4—and it then takes a best quality  $\frac{1}{2}$  minute"

thermometer about 15 minutes to register by the mouth. During the day the temperature rises to normal or slightly supranormal, when the same clinical will do the work in three minutes. I, for one, therefore, can sympathise with patients who complain of the slow action of even the most expensive instruments, and my advice to all purchasers is to keep thermometers in the mouth for at least five minutes whatever their professed time limit may be.

The letters from manufacturers of clinicals in your last two issues must have afforded some amusement. The same authority is quoted by two different makers to explain the difficulties attaching to the tests for rapidity, but the explanation given to the one firm is quite different from that offered to the other. In one case we are told that the test for rapidity "depends in great measure on the skill or possibly the mouth of the observer"; while in the other case we are informed that "the time taken to reach a given temperature depends on the temperature of the thermometer when put in the mouth."

The truth is, I take it, that both these factors come into play, and further important factors are the general circulation and the actual body heat of the observer at the time of observation.

The following quotation from *Quain's Medical Dictionary* put the case very thoroughly, if somewhat laboriously:

"The object we generally have in view with clinical thermometry being to examine as nearly as possible the temperature in the interior of the body; or the blood-heat, which is less variable than that of the surface, the localities most suitable for applying the thermometer would be the natural cavities or openings by which a thermometer might be introduced to a certain depth into the interior of the body. In the rectum, vagina, or bladder, the temperature is not subject to the ordinary changes acting from without, and the time required for taking an observation with the thermometer in any of these localities would be only such as is necessary for raising the temperature of the mercury to that of the surrounding mucous membrane. This time might be materially shortened by previously heating the thermometer to a degree a little below or above that to be expected in the body. With this preliminary measure an observation of the temperature in the rectum or vagina will not take more than half a minute.

"The case is very difficult if we take the temperature in a cavity of the body which is not always closed, such as the mouth; or in the axilla, which can be formed into a closed cavity only by placing the arm closely against the chest. Here, quite independently of the sensitiveness of the thermometer, the time required for an observation is much longer, because the temperature of the mucous membrane of the mouth or of the skin of the axilla begins itself slowly to rise after the closing of the cavities, until it is raised to that of the deeper tissues, which are not exposed to the loss of heat from without. Whereas nine to eleven minutes on an average are required for an observation of the temperature in the mouth, ten to twenty-four may be necessary for the mercury to become stationary in the axilla. The time varies also according to the state of the general circulation. It will be found much longer in persons with a weak circulation than in the case of a vigorous patient with a good circulation and with febrile heat. It is further evident that the time for an observation in the mouth or the axilla can be materially shortened, not so much by previously heating the thermometer as by, previously to the introduction of the latter, keeping the mouth or axilla closed for ten to fifteen minutes. These cavities will then have assumed a steady temperature, and the time required for the observation will only be that necessary for raising the temperature of the mercury and the glass to the temperature of the surrounding parts."

Yours truly,

C. S. ASHTON.

Brighton, July 5.

#### Chemists' Combines.

SIR.—The combining of pharmacists for the production and supply of goods is very much to the front at present. So far as I can see, the individual pharmacist in such combinations will always be at the mercy of the combines. Started in the interests of the pharmacist, these concerns have a tendency to develop nothing but the interest of shareholders. Take the case of "Camwal," started by chemist, shareholders all chemists, directors and customers all ditto. The stress of competition has compelled this ideal combination to alter its methods of business. First the shareholder customer goes (they stopped the shareholder qualification). Now, in my district, and I believe

in others, they have cut the price, and are appealing direct to the public on the house-to-house plan. What is to prevent, say, for example, "Ucal" cod-liver oil emulsion (if competition forces the proprietors) being put before the public direct and sold indiscriminately, as we chemists have, as in the case of Camwal, introduced it, and made the name "Ucal" well known to the public and a valuable asset for the proprietors? Of course, the answer would be that the articles of association, etc., only allow chemists to sell the brand. My answer would be to point to Camwal's history. I believe every chemist should, as far as possible, make, put up, and push his own lines only. Please note I do not blame the directors of "Camwal" in the course they have adopted. They are probably large shareholders, and as business men they must do what seems most likely to advance the interest of the shareholder. I only use the illustration to show how the interest of the shareholder (who may have severed his connection with retail pharmacy) will prevail in the end.

Yours faithfully,  
ANTI-COMBINE. (221/28.)

#### A Village Idyll.

SIR.—Pharmacists' holidays being, like angels' visits, short and far between, there is the greater need to make the most of them when they come. Desiring for mine conditions as different as possible from those of my daily life, I chose as its opening scene a seaside village on the edge of a moor surrounded by mountains, where pharmacists are not. On the one side was the sea, breaking in long rollers upon a four-mile stretch of the firmest and dryest of sands; on the other the moor, bright with the blooms of yellow iris and birdsfoot trefoil. A gay little river came dancing down a valley some two miles away, and its course across the moor was marked by a sinuous line of hazel and thorn bushes. Besides these there was not a tree in sight, and the potato-patches that served as gardens were hidden away behind the houses in a dip of the land. My friend and I were almost the only visitors except golfers, who held themselves aloof, and the children and girls who, under the guardianship of materfamilias, paddled day and night upon the beach. Yet here I was completely happy until the usual fly in the apothecary's ointment declared itself in the shape of a notice upon one of the cottages: "Drug Stores and Chemists' Sundries." There was no sign of a shop, and I could but suppose that any business which might be done there was carried on in an inner parlour or an out-house at the back. I was told that once there had been a chemist in the place, but he had failed to get on and had now gone away. There are 800 permanent inhabitants, and a good many visitors in the season. Meantime the two boats are beached, and the three bathing-machines belonging to the hotel are unused. But there are always the sea and the sands, the marsh-flowers and the river, the splendid air and the wonderful mountains. But the tragedy of the chemist oppressed me, and I, too, went away, although not, it cannot be confessed, entirely for that reason.

Yours faithfully,  
PLATO. (232/33.)

#### Subscribers' Symposium.

(Information Solicited or Supplied.)

#### Paste Sheep-dip.

I should like to point out that there is an error in the instructions for making sheep-dip which appeared in the *C. & D.*, July 30, p. 212. An 80-gal. bath is what is generally allowed for dipping a hundred sheep, and to make an 80-gal. bath all authorities agree that 2 lb. of arsenic is amply sufficient. No standard dip contains more.—(249/8.) (The quantity of water in the recipe referred to should have been given as 140 gals.—ED.]

#### Loose-leaf Ledgers.

I tried a small loose-leaf ledger for my petty accounts, which are exceedingly numerous, and found that with constant handling the leaves were apt to become detached. I have since used the card-index system for eight months, and find it very useful.—J. Gordon Nicholson (15 Hanover Street, Edinburgh).

*Cycle-tyre Solution*

*Zeta* (241/55) should purchase a "Firmax" cycle outfit. This consists of two tins of a powder, one for each tyre. The tins are fitted with two connections for attaching one to valve of tyre and the other to cycle-pump. The operation of charging the tyre takes only a few minutes, and does away with all the inconveniences of punctures.—*H. W. Harrie.*

*Camphorated Oil.*

I notice that the Pharmacopœia Committee of Reference in Pharmacy propose that camphorated oil should be made by weight. This is a reversal of the standing rule in British pharmacy of "solids by weight, liquids by measure." I think the drug-trade will agree that the present process should be left as it is. It gives a product containing theoretically about 21.4 per cent. w/w of camphor. A minimum standard of 20 per cent. w/w should be easily attainable commercially. From a Canadian point of view, it should be optional to use cotton-seed oil, as it is the most common of the cheap vegetable oils in use in this country, sesame and peanut oils not being used much. I also suggest "oleum camphoratum" as a more natural name for this old and favourite preparation.—*Lennox Tice* (Edmonton, Alberta, Canada).

*Were the Charges too High?*

*Wholesaler* (215/47) writes: "I had occasion recently to get a tiny box of zinc ointment and a little roll of cotton bandage,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. to 2 in. wide, from a London West-end chemist, and was charged 8d. I enquired if this was correct, and was informed that 2d. was for ointment and 6d. the bandage. Now both are such common articles, and are sold by any chemist almost at 1d. or 2d. the ointment and 2d. the bandage, that it suddenly dawned upon me why people now fight shy of chemists' goods unless they are 'proprietary.' Eightpence or threepenny-worth of goods is excessive, and 'once bit, twice shy' with the result that other traders suffer. I am writing you in the interests of business, as you may depend upon it that people are too enlightened now to stand these fancy profits, and the trade will flow to the multiple-shops, who run on a fair margin, more than ever."

**Legal Queries.**

Consult the legal information in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary," 1910, before writing about your difficulty.

*W. J. J.* (240/64).—See the article in the *C. & D.*, July 23, p. 116.

*S. E. A.* (233/60).—We presume the cheque has been returned to you through the bank; if so, that, with all the correspondence and the acknowledgment of the cheque, is evidence for you that the matter is closed.

*Salol* (242/67).—If the landlord has no agreement with you as to possession of the premises, how do you imagine you will be able to carry on business? Your purchase of the business appears not to have included the lease, and you may get into trouble if you do not quickly come to some arrangement with the landlord. You should consult a local solicitor and place the facts before him.

*A.* (242/40) puts up a preparation as a cure for indigestion, and, as an inducement for the public to try it, advertises in the Press that a sample can be obtained by sending 3d. in stamps. The 1s.  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. size is liable to stamp-duty. Is the sample also liable to stamp-duty? The cost of postage on sample is 1d. only. [Yes; the sample is not given away, hence it is dutiable. The Revenue authorities permit free samples to be given away unstamped. In the above case the sample is sold.]

*W. A.* (241/37) writes that he has a lease of business premises, which states that on giving six months' notice in writing before the end of fourteen years the tenancy can be given up. He has done this; but the landlord's lawyers say he must continue the tenancy for another seven years at 90/- per annum because of the following paper, which was made out at time of taking over the business, as the amount of rent stated in the lease was more than the 80/- per annum: "I hereby agree to let all the premises at \_\_\_\_\_ to Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ at a rental of 80/- (eighty pounds) for the next three years (from December 25, 1907), rising 90/- (ninety pounds) for the remaining seven years of the lease." [It is difficult to answer this query properly without seeing the lease. We think, however, that "W. A." holds the property under the lease as agreed to be varied by the letter, and is entitled to terminate the tenancy at the end of the first fourteen years by giving six months' notice in writing as provided in the lease, and he should inform the solicitors that he proposes to abide by his notice and terminate the lease at Christmas.]

**Miscellaneous Inquiries.**

As we do not in this section repeat information given during the past twelve months, inquirers should refer to the copies mentioned. Back numbers for the past five years can generally be obtained from our office at the published prices.

*M. P. S.* (103/40).—(1) POLISHING AND COLOURING SLATE.—The slate employed for "marble" clocks is coloured black by a process similar to that employed in enamelling cycles. Japan black is used, and the slate baked in an oven at 150° to 250° F. for some hours. The surface is then smoothed with pumice-stone, and the process of enamelling repeated, finally polishing the surface with rottenstone. (2) The expense of the dental curriculum and the time required makes the dental qualification prohibitive, unless the holder intends to practise dentistry solely. The profession is, in our opinion, worth going in for, even in face of the large number of unqualified persons who practise dentistry, as the public are rapidly being educated into the difference between qualified and unqualified persons.

*Magnet* has not complied with the conditions for replies to queries; but it is impossible for us to say what wages an individual unknown to us should get.

*G. C.* (237/4).—WOOD-WORMS IN FURNITURE.—Apply a solution of corrosive sublimate in spirit.

*C. L. T.* (241/50).—Tripe is whitened by means of hot milk or lime.

*Manna* (241/36).—PIP IN CHICKENS.—Give each chicken pil. rhei co. gr. iss. every day, and put a little burnt alum on the tongue morning and evening.

*G. M. W.* (241/17).—We do not know the composition of the articles referred to, and we do not analyse and report upon proprietary preparations.

*Beeswax* (243/35).—(1) Does our *Diary* list of specialists not suit your purpose? If you tell us the nature of the disease we may be able to assist you. (2) LIQUID METAL-POLISH.—The polishes to which you refer are mixtures of petrol and kieselguhr. The following is a more complex preparation: Grind together intimately putty powder 5vj., kieselguhr 5xx., bath brick 5ij., emery 5j., and rotten stone 3iss.; sift, and gradually add the following mixture:

Methylated spirit	...	...	...	5xxx.
Oil of turpentine	...	...	...	3xx.
Paraffin	...	...	...	Ov.
Ammonia solution	...	...	...	5xx.
Oil of citronella	...	...	...	5ss.

*A. J.* (243/27).—Inf. rosæ acid. is a safe colouring for boric eye-lotion.

*S. A. A.* (233/60).—The suggested remuneration is fair and moderate.

**Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.**

Reprints from "The Chemist and Druggist," August 15, 1860.

**Our Past, Present, and Future.**

This issue will complete our First Volume, as originally proposed; in order, however, to commence our Second Volume with the beginning of next year, the four remaining numbers to be published this year will be included in the present volume.—Advertisement.

As the present number of "The Chemist and Druggist" closes our first volume, we follow the example of many leading magazines, and give a short review of what we have done in the past and of what we intend to do in the future. We have endeavoured to make a perfect trade journal; and, judging from our advertisements and our subscribers, we must conclude that we have succeeded. We have adopted the very salutary principle in journalism of being governed by our correspondence and, without pandering to any trade weaknesses, or putting forth any trade doctrines that are not approved by the best politico-economical authorities, we have neglected no suggestions, whether they involved an additional outlay, or whether they referred to matters of little moment. No letter that comes to us (and we receive hundreds every month) is passed by. If it is not suited for publication, its essence is extracted and kept for future use or guidance. A Journal of this kind, if it is honestly, energetically, and carefully conducted, and supported in the same spirit, becomes a medium of communication for the important trade it represents, and the first means of setting in motion many reforms that are much needed.—Editorial.

**CHEMIST'S SHOPFITTINGS, SECOND-HAND.** — Complete lot ready for anyone wishing to open for the holidays; glass-fronted Counter, Dispensing-Screen, Wall-case, Drug-drawers, Desk and Case, Counter-cases, Bottles, Window-enclosure, and Glass Shelves, £27 10s. PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

**GENERAL Agents wanted for the exclusive right to sell throughout England or some districts a new invention to Varnish over wood to make it fireproof; cheaper and better than any previous process. Address, "H. V. 3442," care of Rudolf Mosse, Hamburg.**

### YOU CAN SAVE MORE MONEY

by making your own specialities. A Pharmacist this week writes saying: "Some months I had one of your single ideas, during the winter months my sales were 80 per week. This summer I invented a similar preparation (for summer use) and sales up to date are 570." When I suggest a new speciality, full formula, directions, &c., are given, not the bare suggestion. Fuller explanations of my methods are to be found in the Booklet, "How to Increase Your Business," sent post free to Pharmacists only. Only one Pharmacist in a town supplied with ideas, &c.

BILLYARD ALLISON, Pharmacist & Business Specialist, RETFORD,

### GUMMED PRICE TICKETS

Crimson ground, white figures. Stocked in all usual prices up to 2/-, each price banded separately in hundreds.

The Midget, 9d. per 1,000.  
The Magnum, 1/6 per 1,000.  
each 1,000 assorted 10 different  
prices. Full illustrated list  
of Blanks for use with these  
tickets free on application.

DUDLEY & CO., Ticket Writers & Printers, Holloway, London.

10<sup>d</sup>

## Exchange Column—Bargains.

### TERMS.

One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.

No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

### FOR DISPOSAL.

#### DENTAL.

DENTAL chair, swing table, spittoon complete, £5 5s.; 22 pairs of forceps, 3s. 6d. each; also lamp, fit pillar, 25s. GILBERT, Stretton Lodge, Putney.

#### DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

1 LB. pulv. opii ture, elect. (Smith's), in perfect condition; what offers? 140/7, Office of this Paper.

#### SHARES.

SHARES for sale. See p. xxiv.

FOR sale, £100 preference shares Hirst, Brooke & Hirst, Leeds. 138/4, Office of this Paper.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

O'BRIEN £5 15s. coin-exhibiting till; cash or exchange for photo or optical goods. JENKINS, Braintree, Essex.

WATER-BED; 36 by 48; extra strong; perfect condition; only once used; cost £6. WATSON, Caistor, Lincs.

TYPEWRITER (Remington); practically new; only £13 13s. (maker's price £23); approval anywhere. F. E. WAY, Trowbridge, Wilts.

OVERSTOCKED.—Several gr. each ½-oz. corn-paint bottles, hoxwood corks, glass rods, 1 dr. cut bottles, stopper and glass rod, for one drop perfumes, fancy silk-lined cases for same. 135/13, Office of this Paper.

FOR disposal, 1 mahogany drug-fitting, 9 ft. high, 7 ft. wide, with 30 drawers, glass labelled, and lockers, £25; 1 Avery counter balance, cost 45s., price 32s. 6d.; 1 dispensing-scales, 10s.; 17 20-oz. bottles, N.M., 28 20-oz. bottles, W.M., at 4s. doz.; also a quantity of smaller shop-bottles, cheap. JENKINS, Chemist, Pentre, Glam.

### WANTED.

POWER tabletting machine. State particulars, 132/6, Office of this Paper.

DENTAL show-pieces for case; also workroom tools, etc. ENNESS, Chemist, Wandsworth.

PLATINUM; any form or quantity; prompt remittance. ROWSELL, 11 Crebor Street, Dulwich.

HAIR recipes purchased, lotion, dye, dressing, etc.; good price given. W. LEWIS, 12 Sheldon Street, London, W.

COPY of "Pharmaceutical Journal Formulary." Lowest price to JOSEPH MILNE, 33 Rosemount Viaduct, Aberdeen.

OPTICAL trial case, complete, second-hand, good make. Full particulars, lowest price, 141/14, Office of this Paper.

A SMALL quantity of miscellaneous wooden splints and some surgical dressings, handages, lint, etc. 137/29, Office of this Paper.

SECOND-HAND dental chair, also engine and saliva ejector. State, lowest price and give full particulars, JONES, Chemist, Waterford.

OPTICAL books; Minor, Major, Chemists' books; send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.

### What Is Your Difficulty?

Presuming you really wish to increase your business, why do you not send for my free booklet THE DOOR TO SUCCESS. There are many references contained in it, and they can be given to every class of business, home or colonial. I have not come up like a rocket to go down like a stick. I have 4½ years' work and references behind me. Some one in your town will perhaps have already benefited by my peculiar gifts. Write now. English, Scotch, Welsh clients personally visited at my expense. See also page 115 last issue.

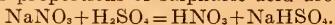
Bernard Slack, 9 King St.  
Tel. No. 581. Wolverhampton.

## Corner for Students.

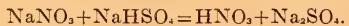
### Summer Studies.

#### Notes on Pharmacopæcial Preparations.

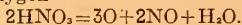
**NITRIC ACID.**—The B.P. acid contains 70 per cent. of real nitric acid or hydrogen nitrate ( $HNO_3$ ) and 30 per cent. of water. It may be prepared by distilling sodium or potassium nitrate with sulphuric acid, the latter being in excess of the amount required to form the acid sulphate of the alkali metal in order to obviate decomposition of nitric acid which occurs more readily at the higher temperatures necessary when smaller proportions of sulphuric acid are used—



For producing the commercial acid the cheaper crude sodium nitrate (Chili salt-petre) and a smaller proportion of sulphuric acid are used. On further heating the acid sodium sulphate decomposes a second molecule of sodium nitrate—



Owing to the high temperature used some of the nitric acid is decomposed and nitrogen peroxide is formed, which dissolves in the acid, giving the commercial product its familiar red appearance. The pharmacopœial acid is a good example of a constant boiling-point mixture, since if a weaker acid be distilled it loses more water than acid until the boiling-point attains  $121^\circ C.$ , while with a stronger acid a greater proportion of acid than water comes over until the residual liquid corresponds to a 70-per-cent. nitric acid, which then distils unchanged at  $121^\circ C.$  The reason for this behaviour is that the vapour-pressure of the B.P. acid is less than that of any other admixture of nitric acid and water, and accordingly a greater proportion of water or nitric acid distils over until the mixture with minimum vapour-tension remains behind. Nitric acid is not a stable acid, and, like many other substances containing a large proportion of oxygen, it undergoes reduction on exposure to light, and hence it should be stored in a dark place. It is one of the most frequently used oxidising agents employed in chemistry, owing to the fact that its decomposition-products are gaseous. In pharmacy it is used for oxidising ferrous salts into ferric salts, mercurous into mercuric, etc. Under favourable conditions every two molecules of nitric acid are capable of liberating three atoms of oxygen—



Fuming nitric acid is a stronger acid, containing about 90 per cent. of nitric acid.

**NITRO-HYDROCHLORIC ACID.**—The dilute acid contains nitric and hydrochloric acids with traces of free chlorine and nitrous acid. Strong nitro-hydrochloric acid, or "aqua regia" (so called by the alchemists because it dissolves the "king of metals"), is a mixture of 3 parts of hydrochloric acid and 1 part of nitric acid in accordance with the following equation:



Its solvent power for gold depends upon its chlorine-content. The pharmacopœial directions to allow dilute nitro-hydrochloric acid to stand for fourteen days before use is apparently based upon the assumption that the above reaction occurs. In fact, a slight mutual decomposition of nitric and hydrochloric acids does occur, but their decomposition-products are in turn decomposed by water, re-forming nitric and hydrochloric acid, so that a state of chemical equilibrium is soon attained, the solution containing only traces of chlorine and nitrous acid, while the prolonged standing is unnecessary.

## Minor Experiences.

*Cognomen* (145/25) sends the following account of his successful attempt in the London Minor examination. The candidate was the silver medallist for the term at his College of Pharmacy, and his experience is remarkable from the fact that, having the misfortune to obtain only "very fair" on the first day, full marks were necessary to ensure qualification on the second day; hence the stiff questions:

The first day's work was as follows:

**DISPENSING**, with Mr. Shepherd:

Make pil. galban. co. (B.P.)  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

Make pil. rhei co. (B.P.)  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

Mitte 24 pills with  $2\frac{1}{2}$  grains of each of the above in each pill. Varnish.

Paraldehyde.

Aq. cinnam. ad ... ... ... ... ...  $\frac{3}{ss}$ .

Ft. mist.

$\frac{3}{ss}$ . at bedtime.

Ext. bellad. virid.	...	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
Cocain.	...	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$
P. opii	...	...	...	...	...	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$
Ol. theobrom.	...	...	...	...	...	q.s.
Ft. suppos. Mitte vj.						
Zinci oleat. B.P.	...	...	...	...	...	3ij.
(make fresh).						
Zinci oxidi	...	...	...	...	...	3j.
Ol. olive	...	...	...	...	...	3j.
Liq. calcis	...	...	...	...	...	3ij.
Adipis lanæ	...	...	...	...	...	3ss.

Ft. tremor.

Send 1 oz. of hyd. perchlor. of such a strength that 1 c.c. diluted to a litre shall be 1 in 5,000.

**PRACTICAL CHEMISTRY**, with Mr. Tickle.—The salt proved to be quinine alkaloid. The volumetric was as follows: The British Pharmacopœia states *re ammon. carb.* that 1 gram should require 18.7 c.c. volumetric solution of sulphuric acid. How does the sample supplied compare with Pharmacopœial requirements? Also, is it free from impurities? See if, when heated to redness, it leaves no residue, and also that it gives tests for ammonium and for carbonates. The solution of sodium hydrate provided contains 42 grams of NaOH per litre.

The second day's work included the following questions:

**PRESCRIPTION-READING**, with Mr. Gamble.—First a calculation: Send a 5-per-cent. solution of hyd. perchlor. in glycerin. The specific gravity of glycerin was given. Next translate a prescription into full Latin, after which followed about twenty doses.

**CHEMISTRY**, with Mr. Le Sueur.—A sheet of paper was handed over with a request to write out the various salts of mercury. How is mercuric ammonium chloride made? Why pour the mercury into the ammonia solution? What is calomel, and how is it made? How is perchloride of mercury made? What are the tests for the presence of corrosive sublimate in a sample of calomel? What is an amine? Write the structural formula for glycerin. What kind of an alcohol is glycerin? The formula for acetanilide and its preparation. How is ethane made? Give equations. How is ferrous sulphate prepared? Why not use conc. sulphuric acid? Method of making ferric sulphate. Questions were also asked on the processes for making cast iron and Bessemer steel. What impurities are to be found in cast iron? Is there any advantage in using the Bessemer process? Sketch an air-pump. State Graham's law of the diffusion of gases. What causes the hardness of water, and how is it prevented? Describe Pattison's process for the removal of silver from lead. How is aniline produced commercially?

**MATERIA MEDICA**, with Mr. Wright.—Five specimens were shown for recognition, which included aconite-root (B.P.), dandelion-root, pyrethrum-root, and Peruvian rhatany. State the active principle in rhatany, with percentage. How is benzoic acid made artificially, and how is it distinguished from the natural product? How are the different soaps of the Pharmacopœia made? What is beeswax, and how is its purity estimated? What tests could be applied for paraffin in beeswax?

**PHARMACY**, with Mr. Shepherd.—Several liquids were shown, but none were recognised. Pil. hydrarg. was then handed over. How is it made? Next the preparation of ung. hyd. ox. rub., with strength. Describe the preparation of conf. sennæ. How is tr. opii made, and how is it estimated? Also preparation and strength of ext. bellad. and ext. glycyrrhizæ liq. Describe in detail the preparation of liq. bismuthi. How is hyd. oleas made? A condenser was next shown, and also a fractionating-flask. Describe a piece of apparatus for distilling *in vacuo*, and explain the principle thereof. Then select a mortar suitable for making 4 oz. of mist. olei ricini. A separator was next shown: in what kind of estimations is it used? Next about twenty doses were asked; then, How is dec. aloes co. made? Name all the tinctures made with 90-per-cent. alcohol. What procedure would you follow in conducting a sale of 4 oz. of tr. opii?

**BOTANY**, with Mr. Phillips.—Give the common names of the various plants mentioned in the Minor syllabus, with their natural orders. State how many stamens and carpels are present in each. Have the members of the *Composite* a bicarpellary ovary? What is the characteristic fruit of this order? How would you distinguish between a corm and a bulb? What are stomata, and where are they found? What is their use? Explain the process of water rising in trees, and state what advantages are derived thereby. What is meant by carbon assimilation, also by respiration? What is the function of the cambium? Where are sieve-tubes found, and how are they distinguished? Explain how some dicot. roots have a secondary growth. A phylloclade was given for recognition, also a transverse section of the stem of the *Dracena* for examination under the microscope.

This concluded the theory, the usual congratulations following.

## Prescription Problem.

THE following is a facsimile of a prescription recently dispensed by a C. & D. subscriber. There is a problem in it, and postcard solutions will be received up to Saturday, August 6:

R. Par Chlor 3/-  
2. Chlorine 3/-  
Acet Hydrosol 3/-  
Syr Honey 3/-  
M Camph 5/-  
S. 3/- every 3 hours

We have set aside four copies of "The Chemist's Medical Dictionary," which will be awarded to the competitors who send correct solutions of the problem; should there be equality in this respect, the time of posting and literal accuracy in transcription will be taken into account, our award being final. Prizes will not on this occasion be awarded to any who have received prizes during May, June, or July.

## Fairchild Scholarship and Prizes

THE following report on the recent examinations has been sent to us by Mr. A. E. Holden, Secretary, Albert Chambers, 64 and 65 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. :

The examination for the Fairchild scholarship and prizes was held on June 22 at the five centres, under the supervision of the following gentlemen: Cardiff, Mr. Albert Hagon; Dublin, Mr. W. F. Wells; Edinburgh, Mr. Peter Boa; Manchester, Mr. James Grier; London, Mr. S. Lamplough Scott.

The papers were assessed by Mr. Peter Boa (practical pharmacy and prescription-reading), Mr. Peter MacEwan (chemistry), Mr. A. J. Phillips (materia medica), and Mr. W. F. Wells (business knowledge).

The following are the results:

MR. HARRY BRINDLE, Bolton, Lancs; wins the scholarship, with 414 marks out of possible 500.

MR. JAMES SMALL, Rickmansworth, Herts, the runner-up, wins the Scotland prize.

MR. OSMOND F. MOSS, Burslem, Staffs, wins the England prize.

MR. JOHN CLIFFORD HUGHES, Cardiff, wins the Wales prize.

Only one Irish candidate presented himself at the examination, and as he passed the Licence examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland in July last, the Ireland prize cannot be awarded.

There were 47 candidates, 42 of whom sat the examination (this is the highest percentage of entrants to sit the examination since the scholarship was founded)—England, 26; Ireland, 1; Scotland, 7; Wales, 8. These figures show that, with the exception of Ireland, the interest in the scholarship is maintained.

On the individual subjects the candidates representing England, Scotland, and Wales made the following percentages:

	Mat. Med.	Bus. Know.	Chem.	Prac. Phar.	Total Averrage
England	40.5	57.2	51.2	66.4	54.5
Scotland	52.1	61.0	53.1	70.0	59.0
Wales	39.3	52.5	51.7	75.0	54.5

MR. HARRY BRINDLE, Bolton, Lancs, registered as a student of pharmacy at Blackpool, and apprenticed to Mr. W. C. Richardson, Central Beach, of the same town; he then went with Dr. T. W. Pattinson, Bolton. Mr. Brindle is now in the employ of Mr. Charles Turner, 225 Oxford Road, Manchester.

MR. JAMES SMALL, Rickmansworth, Herts, registered as a student of pharmacy at Brechin, Forfarshire, and apprenticed to Mr. John Hutton, of the same town. Mr. Small is now in the employ of Mr. G. T. Summer, of Rickmansworth.

MR. OSMOND F. MOSS, Burslem, Staffs, registered as a student of pharmacy at Burslem; now in the employ of Mr. F. A. Bloor, Longton, Staffs.

MR. JOHN CLIFFORD HUGHES, Cardiff, registered as a student of pharmacy, and apprenticed to his father, Mr. John Hughes, of the same town; later he entered the employ of Mr. H. A. Hobbs, Penarth. He is now with Messrs. Gregory & Wrenn, of Taunton.

## London Drug Statistics.

THE following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of July 1910, and to the stocks on July 31:

	July		Stocks		1910	
	Landed	Delivd.	1910	1909	Imprtd.	Delivd.
Aloes.....cs. etc.	79	197	837	517	1,571	1,132
".....gourds	—	—	1,574	284	1,366	1
Aniseed, star.....cs.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arrowroot.....pkgs.	1,827	635	7,002	8,107	7,689	6,624
Balsams.....cks.	80	67	605	468	512	404
Calumba .... bgs.	—	8	45	84	63	69
Camphor.....pkgs.	670	731	1,216	2,169	5,103	6,563
Cardamoms.....,	414	258	1,978	1,563	2,940	2,726
Cascara sagrada.....tons	—	20	333	507	79	104
Cinchona.....pkgs.	413	839	4,664	4,154	3,667	3,726
Cocculus indicus.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cochineal.....bgs.	22	35	518	671	384	381
Cubets.....,	53	—	547	70	130	87
Dragon's blood pkgs.	34	28	163	140	199	165
Galls.....,	430	255	1,891	1,933	2,053	1,645
Gums—						
Ammoniacum .....	—	—	4	4	2	2
Animi .....	42	74	451	293	802	704
Arabic .....	753	865	4,667	7,120	5,484	6,535
Asafetida .....	38	84	272	113	611	427
Benzoin .....	20	206	1,025	1,233	1,110	1,350
Copal .....	2,903	3,786	21,382	25,903	24,151	24,821
Damar .....	717	617	5,479	4,230	3,756	2,898
Galbanum .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gamboge .....	39	28	110	106	104	126
Guaiacum .....	—	4	40	63	—	14
Kauri .....	37	57	303	345	264	319
Kino .....	—	—	35	36	—	4
Mastich .....	8	1	40	15	42	21
Myrrh, E.I. ....	13	25	323	357	311	240
Olibanum .....	97	100	251	790	490	520
Sandarac .....	94	111	*547	783	985	717
Tragacanth .....	1,309	1,271	5,376	7,119	10,211	7,829
Indiarubber .....	834	896	1,400	527	5,032	4,240
Ipecacuanha—						
Cartagena .....	36	61	197	71	331	194
E.I. .....	50	31	29	3	54	69
Matto Grosso .....	—	1	61	59	22	93
Minas .....	—	—	31	6	50	19
Jalap .....	bls.	—	5	12	23	81
Nux vomica .....	801	35	1,255	810	1,741	1,772
Oils—						
Aniseed, star...cs.	—	6	1	53	30	60
Cassia .....	28	4	41	103	133	149
Castor .....	177	182	137	147	584	354
Coconut .....	718	128	762	273	1,331	567
Olive .....	302	388	1,634	1,745	3,140	2,683
Palm .....	tons	—	—	3	—	7
Quinine .....	lb.	4,680	5,855	220,851	205,433	50,418
Rhubarb .....	cs.	13	37	401	600	397
Sarsaparilla .....	bls.	84	73	470	427	542
Senna .....	pkgs.	241	285	992	709	2,944
Shellac .....	cs.	5,002	5,110	77,581	45,453	48,570
Turmeric .....	tons	57	20	516	283	328
Wax—						
Bees' .....	pkgs.	235	.276	1,471	1,832	2,629
Vegetable .....	cs.	1	88	658	788	707
						816

\* Corrected.

† Stocks of essential oils at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included.

## Our American Letter.

From an Ethical Pharmacist.

**Registration.**—Many of the State pharmacy laws of U.S.A. provide that pharmacists must "re-register" every year, or every two years, at a cost of one or two dollars, this method being for the purpose of supplying the Boards of Pharmacy with adequate funds with which to enforce the laws. Once in a while in some State or other the druggist questions the constitutionality of re-registration, but so far the principle has always been upheld. The latest case was brought in a New York Court, and has just been decided. The judge held that the registration-fee was permissible, and the complainant was fined \$25 for his negligence in failing to observe the law.

**Professor J. P. Remington**, who is well known to British chemists, is a close rival of President Taft in popularity and travelling ability. During the last few weeks he has been a special guest of several of the State Pharmaceutical Associations throughout the country, and has delivered addresses at points quite distant from his home in Philadelphia. Among the Associations which entertained him were those in Texas and Minnesota, while in Chicago a number of pharmacists gave a special dinner in his honour. For the most part Professor Remington discussed Pharmacopeial revision, work on which will shortly begin and will be prosecuted with energy.

**The Financial Difficulties** of Dr. J. Jungmann, the pharmacist of New York City who operates a chain of five large stores, have now reached a crisis. The Jungmann corporation has finally gone into the hands of a receiver, and two of the stores have been purchased by Hegeman & Co., company pharmacists, owning a group of twelve or fifteen big establishments. It is expected that with this retrenchment Dr. Jungmann will weather the storm, his chief difficulty seeming to be a lack of sufficient capital and a desire to expand too fast. The Jungmann stores have been characterised, unlike many of the company pharmacies, by a pretty rigid confinement to the legitimate drug business.

**Methyl-alcohol as an Intoxicant.**—An incidental result of the temperance movement in the United States is seen in the consumption of wood or methyl alcohol for beverage purposes. Out in Iowa action has been brought against a firm of druggists for \$25,000 damages, the claim being made by the complainant that wood alcohol was sold to him when ethyl alcohol was called for, and that total and permanent blindness was the result. The druggists denied the charge, and declared that they never sold the plaintiff any substance intended for use as a beverage, and that if he purchased methyl alcohol he did so deliberately and without knowledge on the part of the chemists as to the intention of the purchaser.

**In Medical Circles** what threatens to be a storm of large dimensions has just broken out. It seems that the Carnegie Foundation, an educational agency established by Mr. Carnegie in Washington some years ago, has by request been investigating the medical schools and colleges of the United States. It has just published its opinions of the Chicago schools, and it has caused a perfect whirlwind of excitement by declaring that only three out of the twelve or fifteen institutions are what they should be—and even these three might in some particulars be improved! The American Medical Association has been conducting a similar investigation. So far as Chicago is concerned it arrived at much the same conclusions, except that one additional school is placed in the approved class.

**Combination.**—The more thoughtful men in American pharmacy have often suggested that the N.A.R.D. and the A.P.A. should combine forces. This issue was discussed by Professor James H. Beal in an address on associated effort given at the annual meeting of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association. Professor Beal thought that these two organisations are like a willing team of horses not trained to act in concert: "Their pulls are delivered separately, and the load does not start." He declared that previous plans of union which have been discussed are faulty in that they seem to contemplate the merging of one Association into the other. His idea would be to have a Federation in which each organisation would to a large extent preserve its identity and integrity and have an equal voice in the general government.

**The Pharmaceutical Associations** of the forty-five or more States hold their annual meetings during the summer season. During the last few years one of the interesting results of these Associations has been the establishment by them of scholarships in schools and colleges of pharmacy. Several of the State bodies are now continuing such scholarships, and this year the New York State Association decided to establish not fewer than five scholarships in the different pharmacy colleges in that State. A standing

committee of five was appointed to work out the details of the scheme, and as soon as this committee was named, voluntary offers of scholarships began to come in from individuals and wholesale and manufacturing firms in the State. A part of the scheme is to have these scholarships for one year only, the expectation being that if a young man is made of the right material he will in some way provide for himself during the second year of his pharmacy course.

**The Pharmacopoeia Convention** is now a matter of history, and the new Revision Committee of fifty is getting ready to make as rapid and vigorous a revision of the U.S.P. as possible. One of the important points which continues to be discussed with great freedom is that of "scope." One set of critics believe that the book should contain nothing but those relatively few drugs which have been proved by experimentation to be of undoubted therapeutic virtue. Another group believe that since the Pharmacopoeia is not a book on therapeutics, but one of legal standards, it should contain practically all those drugs which physicians ordinarily employ, leaving it to the medical profession of the country to determine whether they shall or shall not use a given medicament. This question was threshed out at great length at the Washington Convention, but it was finally left entirely to the judgment of the Revision Committee. Now the action of the Revision Committee will be watched with keen interest, but there seems little doubt that, as heretofore, the U.S.P. will err on the side of liberality.

## Japanese Jottings.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

**ALCOHOL-SMUGGLING** is increasing in the provinces under the supervision of the Osaka Tax-inspecting Bureau. In the first three months of 1909 fines amounting to 14,326 yen were inflicted upon 109 persons.

**PROFESSOR MASATAKA OGAWA**, of the Tokyo Higher Normal College, has been awarded the degree of Doctor of Science by the Ministry of Education for his thesis on "Trianit," a new element discovered by Dr. Ogawa.

**A STRONG PROTEST** is being organised by the chemists, druggists, and pharmaceutical Press of Japan against a proposed Pharmacy Ordinance. Among other things it prohibits labelling of foreign proprietaries with the words "New Remedy" in Japanese.

**PHARMACY IN NAGAYA.**—The official report for 1909 regarding pharmacy in the city of Nagaya states that the revenue from the patent-medicine taxes was 2,365,500 yen. The manufacturing chemists numbered 45, druggists 453, retail druggists 5,433, and pedlars 909.

**MILITARY PHARMACISTS.**—A new instruction from the Naval and Military Ministry appoints pharmacists graduating from Tokyo and Kyoto Imperial Universities as pharmacist captains or commanders, and those graduating from other medical colleges as pharmacist lieutenants.

**ALCOHOL.**—The total production of alcohol in Japan is estimated at about 2,000 koku only, or 80,000 gals., per annum, so that a large quantity has to be imported from Europe for manufacturing-purposes. It is anticipated that when the celluloid factories are opened at Sakai and Aboshi, imports will further increase. The Government has increased the duty on alcohol several times in order to check importation, and several factories have been established, but they only work on a modest scale, the two largest being the Dai Nippon Sugar Refining Co. and the Asahigawa.

**GERMAN SOAPMAKERS MEET.**—At the general meeting of this Association, held at Darmstadt from July 4 to 7, the Chairman, Kommerzienrat Jacobi, Darmstadt, stated in his report that the situation in the soap industry was a very difficult one owing to the scarcity and the phenomenal rise in the value of raw materials, especially oils. Coconut oil, which formerly was exclusively used in the soap industry, is now almost all absorbed for the making of artificial butter, which new industry is also encroaching upon the supply of palm oil, hitherto entirely used for soap-making. Soap prices could not be approximately raised in accordance with cost of raw material. In consequence of a proposal of the Association of Soap Manufacturers in Central Germany, the general meeting discussed the measures to be taken for the introduction of a basis-price for the sale of the commodity.